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WHOLE NO. 1884.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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**STAMPS**

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## FIRST LOT HERE

The Glade Brings European Im-  
migrants.

### OFF FOR ISLAND PLANTATIONS

Two Young Children Die  
on Voyage.

Healthy Lot of People—Come  
Under New Government  
Stipulation.

The German ship H. F. Glade, Haes-  
loop master, arrived in port early yester-  
day afternoon, after a very good run of  
113 days from Bremen, Germany, with  
German, Polish, Galician and  
Austrian laborers for various planta-  
tions on these Islands. She sailed  
from Bremen on April 4th and experi-  
enced very good weather until June  
1st, when about to round the Horn.  
Then it was that she struck a heavy  
blow and mean weather. For 11 days  
she beat about, trying to get an open-  
ing. Then she made south and struck  
out for Honolulu. Had it not been for  
the bad weather she would have made  
a very much better passage.

On July 8th, in lat. 55.42 S. and lon.  
62.51 W., the Glade passed very close  
to two large and five small masses of  
floating ice. Little pieces were found  
floating right alongside the vessel.

On July 10th the Glade sighted the  
British ship Lord Cairns, bound from  
Swansea to San Francisco. She wished  
to be reported "All well."

A child died on May 1st and another  
on July 11th. At both times the sea  
was very rough. Two children were  
also born on the voyage.

Captain Haesloop says that the voy-  
age was an exceptionally rough one.  
This was most unfortunate, on account  
of the number of women and children  
aboard. At one time there was a lot  
of water between decks, and at an-  
other the house on the forecastle head  
was all but demolished.

The Glade brought a number of plan-  
tation laborers, who will be sent to var-  
ious of the Islands on different steamers  
today. They are composed of Ger-  
mans, Poles, Galicians and Austrians,  
and their distribution, as already ar-  
ranged, is as follows:

Hawaiian Agricultural Company—  
One laborer, wife and 4 children; 6 la-  
borers, single. Total, 7 laborers, 1 wo-  
man and 4 children.

Honolulu Plantation Company—One  
laborer, wife and child; 5 laborers, sin-  
gle. Total, 6 laborers, 1 woman and 1  
child.

Onomua Sugar Company—Five la-  
borers, wives and 12 children; 14 la-  
borers, single. Total, 19 laborers, 5  
women and 12 children.

Honolulu Sugar Company—Two la-  
borers, wives and 6 children; 9 la-  
borers, single. Total, 11 laborers, 2 wo-  
men and 6 children.

Kokoa Sugar Company—Five la-  
borers, single.

Kokoa Sugar Company—Three la-  
borers, single.

Meier & Kruse—Five laborers, sin-  
gle.

Pioneer Mill—Ten laborers, 1 family  
and 2 children.

Likiep Plantation Company—Fifteen  
laborers, wives and 49 children; 34 la-  
borers, single. Total, 49 laborers, 15  
women and 49 children.

There are, then, in all 115 laborers,  
25 women and 47 children. All are in  
exceptionally good health, and will be  
released at once. The men are a stout,  
sturdy-looking set, and seem anxious  
to get to the various plantations to  
which they have been assigned.

The importation of the laborers on  
the part of the planters is by way of  
complying with the stipulations made  
by the Government and the bonds  
given by the planters themselves about  
a year ago, that after a certain date  
the plantation laborers shall be one-  
tenth European or American. Of  
course, the lot who come by the Glade  
does not begin to equal the number re-  
quisite before the stipulation is ful-  
filled. Many more will be on their way  
soon.

The laborers' contracts are for three  
years; the first, it is understood, to pay  
\$15 per month, the second \$17 and the  
third \$18; they, of course, to receive  
the regular food and lodging granted  
by the plantations to their laborers,  
free of charge.

In the matter of work for the wo-  
men, this will be arranged for by the  
various plantations, in case they wish  
to do something. In the matter of  
children, none under 14 years will be  
engaged by the plantations.

The laborers come to H. Hackfeld &  
Co., agents for the H. F. Glade, and

were shipped by J. C. Pfleger & Co., of  
Bremen.

Soon after the H. F. Glade arrived  
yesterday afternoon, Acting Port Sur-  
veyor Morton was sent off aboard to  
check off the laborers. They were all  
sent below, and, in answer to their  
names, stepped out, and were tallied  
off, after having shown their certifi-  
cates. The number of children almost  
equaled the number of laborers. The  
women were rather a scarce quantity.

The checking off having been com-  
pleted, guards were stationed about the  
vessel, and today most of the la-  
borers will be sent to their respective  
destinations.

### AGAINST EXPANSION.

Some Japanese Favor Checking In-  
dustrial Fever.

That there is a conservative element  
in Japan that discourages progress is  
evinced by the statements of the Di-  
rector of the Commercial and Indus-  
trial Bureau of Japan, recently made  
before representatives of the Chamber  
of Commerce. The Kobe Chronicle  
quotes Mr. Taketomi, the Director, who  
declared that there were some people  
who advocated the advisability of  
checking the industrial fever which of  
late years had overspread the country.  
They argued that the Government  
would require in the next 10 years a  
sum of 2,700,000,000 yen to meet the  
special public expenditure to which the  
country was committed, while all the  
money available to meet that expendi-  
ture would be 1,300,000,000 yen. Under  
these circumstances, they say, an econ-  
omic crisis is inevitable; and it is,  
therefore, advisable for the Govern-  
ment and the people to discourage the  
industrial fever and diminish the de-  
mand for capital. This, Mr. Taketomi  
said, was an entirely erroneous opin-  
ion. Industrial enterprises cropped up  
as a natural consequence of the work-  
ing of the laws of supply and demand  
and were not to be resisted by human  
power. The Government ought not to  
make the attempt, either. It is the  
duty of the Government to encourage  
enterprise.

For years he had taken great pains  
to ascertain the total capital of the  
Empire and he had reached the conclu-  
sion that the total capital cannot be  
less than 6,000,000,000 yen; in a liberal  
estimate he would put the amount at  
8,000,000,000 yen. Supposing 10 per  
cent. profit to be yielded per annum on  
this capital of 6,000,000,000 yen, there  
was a profit of 600,000,000 yen. If half  
the amount of that profit is added to  
the capital, in 10 years that capital will  
have increased by 3,000,000,000 yen.  
There would then be a surplus of 200,-  
000,000 yen over the estimate of the  
fund (2,700,000,000 yen) required by the  
Government in the next 10 years. The  
resources of the Empire continue to de-  
velop. The value of the foreign trade  
of the Empire was now 250,000,000 yen,  
which is triple or quadruple that of  
20 years ago.

### CHINESE EXPANSION.

Mongolians in New Zealand En-  
gaged in Many Branches.

There are 3,885 Chinese males in  
New Zealand, and 26 Chinese females,  
says the Auckland Star. Out of the  
number of males only 3 were inmates  
of hospitals, 2 inmates of benevolent  
institutions, 23 inmates of lunatic as-  
ylums, and only 2 were in gaol. These  
figures must be regarded as exceed-  
ingly creditable to the Chinese. It has  
to be remembered also that a large pro-  
portion of the Chinese here are ad-  
vanced in years. There are only 26  
under 15 years of age, 35 under 20 and  
132 under 25 years of age. Above 25  
and under 45 there are 1,946, and above  
45 and under 65 there are 1,439, so that  
the small number in hospitals and be-  
nevolent institutions is more creditable  
still. As to occupations, the Chinese  
appear to have drifted into nearly ev-  
ery avenue of industry. The census  
was taken in April last, and at that  
date there were only 4 cabinet-makers  
in the colony and only 1 carver and 1  
carpenter. The small number of these  
tradesmen in the colony will be a sur-  
prise to most people, and it may be said  
that the irruption of cabinet-makers  
from Australia since threatened has  
not taken place. It must be admitted,  
however, that the department has pecu-  
liar notions of classifying occupations.  
One Chinese is set down as be-  
ing occupied as a swagman, and five are  
represented to be earning their liveli-  
hood as lodgers or boarders. There is  
also a half-maker, though it might be  
supposed that branch of manual in-  
dustry was extinct. There is only 1  
rag and bottle-gatherer and only 9  
cooks, though it will have been gen-  
erally supposed there are far more.  
These, however, are domestic cooks;  
there are 49 in that capacity in hotels.

### MUSIC IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

The Pope Intends to Inaugurate  
Reforms.

LONDON, July 10.—The Vatican has  
called upon the French Bishops to sup-  
ply information as to the different  
kinds of ecclesiastical music in their  
diocese, and the Pope is preparing in-  
structions on the subject, with the in-  
tention of inaugurating certain re-  
forms, including the abolition of re-  
frain voices at liturgical services.

While approving of instrumental  
music, his holiness thinks it should be  
limited to the use of the harp and the  
gentle wind instruments, the violin  
being discarded as sensual and pro-  
fane. The music of Haydn and Mozart  
does not meet with the Pope's ap-  
proval.

### China's Big War Indemnity.

Late papers have it that it is reported  
at Tien-tsin that the indemnity in-  
stalments due Japan need not be paid  
when due, as the Japanese Govern-  
ment prefers allowing it to be held  
over, if China pays 4 per cent. interest

of 5 per cent. interest, and that there is  
no occasion for repaying the install-  
ments on the gold basis. This arrange-  
ment, it is reported, suits China better.  
It is said that on account of this ar-  
rangement the loan with the British  
syndicate has not been fixed yet.

### NEW CONFEDERATION.

Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa  
Rica to Form Alliance.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 24.—  
President Barrios, of Guatemala, has  
informed President Zelaya, of Nicara-  
gua, in substance that the conditions  
on which Guatemala and Costa Rica  
will enter into a Central American  
confederation are that the first Presi-  
dent of the confederacy organized  
shall be President Iglesias, of Costa  
Rica, and the capital for the first presi-  
dential term of five, six or more years  
be located at San Jose, in Costa Rica,  
and the second President Barrios, of  
Guatemala, with the capital during his  
term at Guatemala City.

These conditions will probably not  
be accepted by the Presidents of the  
other Central American States.

### Sugar Protection Necessary.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Hugh Nelson,  
Premier of Queensland, in the course  
of an interview with a representative  
of Reuters' agency, said Queensland  
did not object to a differential tariff in  
favor of Britain. The Colony was  
tending towards freer trade as its re-  
venue increased. Queensland was will-  
ing to join in the Federal defense  
scheme with some modifications. He  
favored extension of the naval agree-  
ment. Referring to the sugar industry,  
he said unless Britain gave preference  
to the colonial industry it could not ex-  
pand in Queensland.

### Cuban Leader Killed.

HAVANA, July 12.—Reports from  
Sancti Spiritus confirm the report that  
Gen. Quintin Bandera, who com-  
manded the insurgents in the engage-  
ment on July 5th at Papaya Heights,  
was killed during the fighting.

Captain General Weyler, who left  
Sancti Spiritus in the latter part of last  
week with the Asturias battalion, sur-  
prised a camp of the insurgents near  
Jaruco, and a sharp engagement took  
place. Among the killed was the well-  
known Dr. Hernandez.

### Trouble in Borneo.

LAUAN, Island of Labun, Northwest  
Coast of Borneo, July 12.—Matsaller,  
the rebel leader, with 60 followers, at-  
tacked and burned the Government  
station at Gaya at daybreak yesterday.  
He looted the town, sacked the Treas-  
ury of about £2,000, imprisoned the of-  
ficer in charge and others and killed a  
corporal of police.

The British Resident here has gone  
to Gaya with a small force of dyaks.

### The Helena in Commission.

NEW YORK, July 9.—After a delay  
of more than two months the gunboat  
Helena, the first of her type, has been  
put into commission at the Brooklyn  
Navy Yard. As soon as the vessel is  
equipped she will join the ships of the  
Northern Atlantic Squadron and re-  
main with them until after the sum-  
mer drill, when she will go to the Chi-  
na station for service, relieving the old  
wooden sidewheeler Monacacy.

### A Good Corn Crop.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—Reports  
received at the offices of the Chicago,  
Burlington and Quincy Railroad from  
all points in the territory adjacent to  
the company's lines in Nebraska, Iowa  
and Missouri, show a general rain suf-  
ficient to practically insure the corn  
crop.

### To Preserve Forests.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—For pur-  
poses of more effective administration  
and protection forest reservations west  
of the Rocky Mountains have been di-  
vided into two districts. Those in Cal-  
ifornia and Arizona form one, and those  
in Oregon and Washington the other.

### Overdrawn Account.

MADRID, July 12.—The statement  
of the Bank of Spain, which has been  
formally gazetted, has increased the  
adverse comment on the bank man-  
agement. It shows a note circulation of  
136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the au-  
thorized issue.

### Treaty With Abyssinia.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of  
Commons, Mr. Curzon, Under Sec-  
retary of the Foreign Office, stated the  
result of Mr. Rodd's mission was that  
a treaty between Britain and Abyssinia  
was signed on May 14th.

### Franchise Limitations.

SYDNEY, July 7.—The Legislative  
Assembly, by a large majority, negat-  
ived a bill proposing to confer the  
franchise on members of the military  
and naval services not resident in bar-  
acks.

### Not So Much Gold.

SYDNEY, July 5.—The gold returns  
of Western Australia for the month of  
June amounted to 53,248 oz. 14 dwts.  
26gr., being a falling-off of 5,763oz. as  
compared with the previous month.

## 'PROGRESS' BLOCK

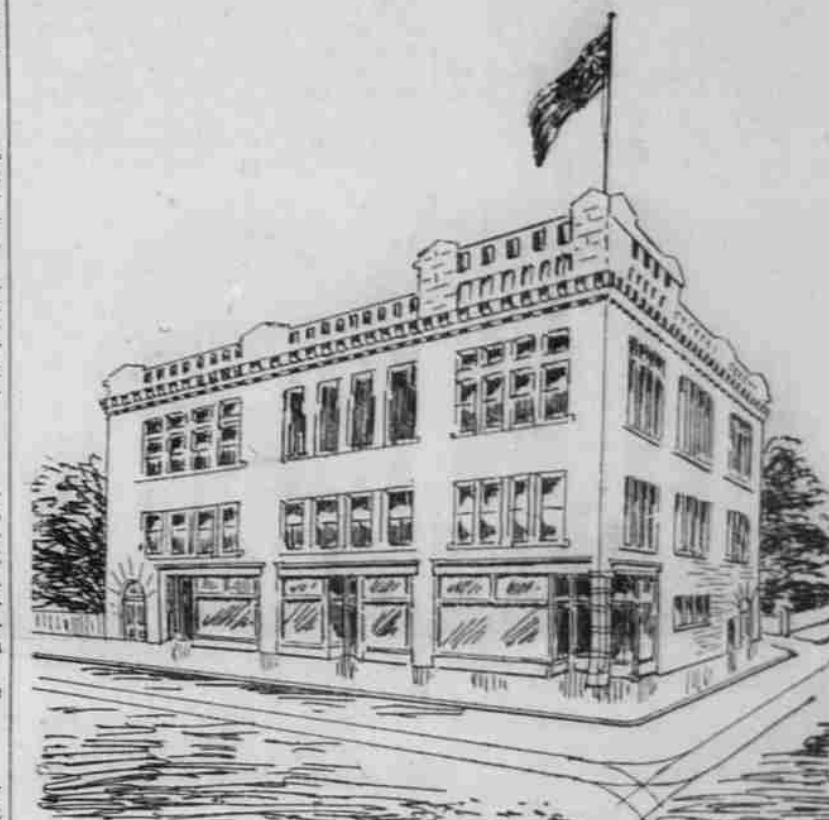
New Building on Corner of Fort and  
Beretania Streets.

### TO BE FIRST-CLASS THROUGHOUT

Entire First Floor to be  
Devoted to Stores.

Well Appointed Offices on Second  
Floor—Ball and Assembly  
Rooms Above.

Plans have just been completed at  
the offices of Ripley & Dickey, archi-  
tects, for the Progress building, to be



"PROGRESS" BUILDING, CORNER FORT AND BERETANIA STREETS.  
Ripley & Dickey, Architects. C. S. Desky, Proprietor.

erected at the corner of Fort and  
Beretania streets, according to the  
orders of C. S. Desky, proprietor.

The contract will probably be let on  
Tuesday, but this has not yet been de-  
cided on.

The Progress building is to be built  
out of the native rock that is now be-  
ing so much used in the construction  
of the latest improved business blocks  
that have recently been put up in the  
city, and, taken all in all, it is to be  
the most beautiful business block in  
the city, with the very best and most  
convenient of situations.

It is to be a three-story structure,  
with two fronts—the one on Fort be-  
ing 83 feet and the one on Beretania 80  
feet.

On the first floor there will be three  
stores fronting on Fort street. En-  
trances to the building will be from  
each of the back corners, with stair-  
ways to the three floors.

The second floor will be devoted to  
11 suites of offices, with first-class lav-  
atories and two broad corridors. Ev-  
erything will be fitted up in first-class,  
modern style, and will be arranged  
with an eye to the comfort and con-  
venience of the occupants.

The third floor will in more than one  
sense, be the crowning feature of the  
whole building. Think of a combina-  
tion amusement hall and ball room far  
up above the dust and dirt and at a  
height where the cooling breezes come  
from all sides. Nothing is so much  
needed in Honolulu as just such a place  
that the third floor of the Progress  
building will be devoted to. Many  
and many are the times that people in  
the city have wished to give a little hop  
or a pleasant entertainment of some  
kind, but have been prevented from  
so doing, because "there is no suitable  
place," and no longer will there be any  
need of the words just quoted.

The amusement hall and ball room  
will be octagonal in form and will be  
90 feet in diameter. There will be an  
open loggia 26 feet wide in the center  
of each front and will connect with  
the octagonal hall, this affording mag-  
nificent ventilation.

Between the two loggias and open-  
ing into the main hall, will be a parlor  
25x25 and furnished beautifully with  
the latest of parlor furnishings.

ing doors, the kitchen and the ladies'  
and gentlemen's dressing rooms, re-  
spectively.

The ceiling of the hall will be domed  
toward the center, which will reach a  
height of 23 feet. The central portion  
will be devoted to a ceiling light and  
ventilator, 23 feet in diameter. Just  
here, it might be said, that the Prog-  
ress building will be the best venti-  
lated of any in the city.

The floor of the hall will be polished  
and waxed for dancing, and a canvas  
covering will be on hand at all times,  
to be used during concerts and enter-  
tainments.

The whole building will be most eleg-  
antly finished, and the furnishings  
will be of the very best.

### SUMMER SCHOOL.

Things That Are Going on Among  
the Teachers.

Yesterday morning Professor Brown  
continued his lecture before the second  
section of the Summer School on "Ed-  
ucational Diagnosis."

In the afternoon, the assembly room  
of the High School was used for the  
annual meeting of the National Teach-  
ers' Association. The minutes of the  
previous meeting were read and ap-  
proved. Mr. Bush, on behalf of the  
Committee on Course of Study, recom-  
mended that the following books be  
adopted by the association for study  
during the coming year:

(a) Educational Foundations, (b)  
Kellogg's School Management, or (a)



SCHOONER VIKING.

Arrives From Fanning's Island  
With Cargo of Guano.

The American schooner Viking, Pet-  
ersen master, arrived in port early  
yesterday morning, after a most pleas-  
ant voyage of 19 days from Washing-  
ton Island, for which place she sailed  
from this port about two months ago,  
after a cargo of guano for J. S. Walker.

She brought about the same time as  
upon her last trip—250 tons. The  
Viking called at Fanning's Island, and  
was there about five weeks ago, when  
H. B. M. S. Penguin was in port.

In response to a letter, sent William  
Greig, of Fanning's Island, by William  
Nott, of this city, the former sent up  
four large land crabs and a number of  
smaller ones. Three of the large ones  
died on the trip, only one surviving,  
together with the small ones. These  
were on show in one of the windows  
of Nott's plumbing establishment yester-  
day.

The large crab is a specimen of the  
species that are in the habit of climb-  
ing coconut trees, cutting off the fruit  
and returning to the ground to break  
them open and feed on the contents.

The nippers on the ends of the large  
claws, are lined with strong teeth, and  
a half-inch stick is nothing for the  
crabs to break by a single bite. They  
are very harmless when left alone, but  
if cornered will fight like demons.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at  
Mendon, Mich., says all of the good  
testimonials that have been published  
by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy  
could be duplicated in that town. For  
sale by all druggists and dealers, Ben-  
son, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian  
Islands.



## IN OLD KAWAIAHAO

Interesting Services in Morning  
and Evening.

## SENATOR WATERHOUSE TALKS

Delegate Naone Speaks  
of C. E. Convention.Views of the Senator on the Em-  
peror's Realm—Hawaii's Well  
Received in California.

Mr. Henry Waterhouse, who re-  
turned recently after a trip through  
the principal places in Japan and  
China, gave at talk in Kawaiahao Sun-  
day morning on some of the things he  
heard and saw in those far away  
countries, dealing more particularly



SENATOR WATERHOUSE

with the condition of the people as  
regards Christianity and making some  
comparisons extremely complimentary  
to the Hawaiian people in the  
matter of enlightenment and the capabil-  
ity of grasping what is for their  
own good.

Mr. Waterhouse spoke first of Japan  
and said that, although the people of  
that country were bright and full of a  
spirit of push, they were still very far  
behind in the matter of Christianity.  
Hawaii with a population which would  
be a mere drop in the bucket when  
compared with that of Japan, could  
give her a very great many pointers.  
This was, in the speaker's mind,  
something to be proud of and he hoped  
some day to see missionaries from  
these islands going forth to preach  
the Gospel to the benighted Japanese.  
The field was a large one and the  
workers few, who would volunteer to  
work.

Mr. Waterhouse then called for  
some one to give the Ten Comman-  
ments and, without a single mistake  
and in concert, the boys from the Re-  
form School recited them.

This served to enforce the remark  
made by the speaker, that the people  
of Hawaii were very much enlighten-  
ed in the matter of Christianity.

From speaking of the aspect of Jap-  
an from a Christian standpoint, Mr.  
Waterhouse dwelt upon some of the  
customs and practices among the Jap-  
anese people.

The Japanese are after the almighty  
dollar incessantly. They are shrewd  
and without politeness.

They worship gods just as the Ha-  
waiians did of old. Some of these are  
very large, most valuable, universally  
known and, perhaps, from stand-  
point others than the Japanese, ugly.

Mr. Waterhouse then spoke of some  
of the principal places of worship, so  
familiar to those who have been  
through and also to those who have  
read about the country. In this allu-  
sions to gods being found within gods  
he caused a ripple of laughter to go  
through the congregation.

The priests were also dwelt upon in  
an amusing manner. They beat upon  
instruments that reminded the speaker  
of "kai-pu hula" of the olden times  
and this for two hours at a time,  
mimicking their beatings with a long  
string of something that he, of course,  
could not make out. In a kneeling  
posture Mr. Waterhouse designated  
the position taken by the priests when  
they do their beating in the streets.  
He alluded further to the baldness of  
the pates of all the priests.

The work given to the blind among  
the Japanese was interestingly told.  
When a traveler worn out by the fati-  
gues of a long journey, arrived in a  
Japanese community and wanted  
something to give him comfort, a blind  
person was always sent for to admin-  
ister the "komi-komi" so familiar to  
the people on the islands. They were  
trained to do this special line of work.

After dwelling on some other facts  
noticed along the way, Mr. Waterhouse  
spoke of the evils prevailing in Japan,  
prominent among them being the vast  
number of houses of ill-repute where  
girls went or were taken, even with  
the consent of their fathers. It was  
just such things as that Christianity  
should overcome and that showed the  
need of more Christian workers in the  
field.

While in Japan Mr. Waterhouse ran  
across Keewasumahi, at one time a very  
prominent native in Honolulu. When  
seen by the speaker he was enjoying  
the best of health and was doing a  
grand work among the Japanese in  
trying to bring them to Christ.

There was but a short time left be-  
fore the regular closing hour so that  
but few facts about China, could be  
brought forth.

The Chinese were like the Jap-  
anese, very slow to embrace Christian-  
ity. In alluding to the work done  
among them, the fact was brought out  
that the father of Mrs. Frank Damon  
labored for ten years before he got a  
single convert. Now the work was  
progressing, but more workers were  
needed.

The old estimate of inferiority held  
by the Chinamen in regard to their

women, was losing ground to some ex-  
tent. The recognition of the ability  
of women and their capacity as a help-  
er, was fast becoming a certain factor.  
Macao, the Portuguese settlement,  
was spoken of. "Portuguese settle-  
ment" was a misnomer as there were  
only about 400 of that nationality in  
the place—a mere sprinkling when  
compared with the vast number of  
Chinese. The work of the Portuguese  
was to get all the money out of the  
pockets of the Chinese.

The big gambling den in Macao, was  
a feature of the place. One or two  
other minor points were dwelt upon  
and the speaker closed.

Mr. Waterhouse is a fine speaker in  
Hawaii and has the art so much  
appreciated by natives of describing  
by gestures what he is talking about.  
He has the happy faculty of putting  
certain facts in an amusing light which  
holds the attention of his audience to  
the main body of his discourse and  
like yesterday, sends the people away  
wishing that they could have heard  
more.

In fact several of the members of  
Kawaiahao expressed the hope that at  
some time in the near future, Mr.  
Waterhouse would have more to say  
on Japan and China.

## "HURRAH FOR HAWAII!"

Enthusiasm Reigns Among Y. P. S.  
C. E. Delegates.

Mr. D. L. Naone, one of Hawaii's  
delegates to the Christian Endeavor  
Convention in San Francisco during  
the early part of this month, occupied  
the pulpit in Kawaiahao church Sun-  
day night, his discourse being in re-  
lation of the events that took place dur-  
ing the meetings and more particu-  
larly, the part taken in the proceedings  
by the delegates from Hawaii.

In the beginning, Mr. Naone spoke  
of the people from the islands he had  
met in San Francisco and of their wish  
to be remembered to all their friends in  
Honolulu. Then, after giving the facts  
in connection with the landing of the  
delegates from Hawaii and the prelimi-  
nary arrangements it was neces-  
sary to make, he dwelt upon the first  
night of the Convention, July 5th, the  
day upon which they landed in San  
Francisco.

"We were pretty much rushed on the  
day of our arrival," said Mr. Naone,  
"so that we did not have very  
much time to see to arrangements for  
a place for the delegates from Hawaii."



DELEGATE NAONE

In consequence of this it was impossi-  
ble for us to attend on the first night.  
We tried to get in but there was too  
great a crowd.

"On the 8th all things were arranged  
and our place allotted to us. A Hawa-  
ian flag over a certain portion of the  
wall, marked our seats."

The speaker then gave in detail the  
order of the day and spoke in most  
complimentary terms of the excellent  
system that was manifest throughout  
the entire proceedings.

"On the night of the 9th," continued  
Mr. Naone, "the Mechanic's pavilion  
was crowded and the mere presence  
of so many young Christian gathered  
together, was an inspiring sight.  
Everyone of us felt a thrill as we  
gazed on the vast assemblage."

It came our time to answer for the  
delegation from Hawaii. Our pres-  
ent, Mr. Lyle Dickey, had been asked  
if the delegates would not give a  
Hawaiian song. Mr. Dickey came to  
me and said that I was the only one  
who could sing in Hawaiian. He asked  
me to give a Hawaiian song. I  
thought a little while and then agreed.  
I did not consider for one moment  
singing anything other than a hymn.

"I asked permission to say a few  
words in Hawaiian before beginning  
the hymn. This was granted me and,  
after Mr. Dickey had finished telling  
of the history of the Christian Endeavor  
Society on the Islands, I took the  
platform and gave the greeting, 'Alo-  
ha nui oukou a pau loa.' Suddenly  
and to my great surprise, there came  
a voice from far back in the pavilion  
saying, 'Aloha nui ou.' There I was  
before 14,000 people but I did not feel  
in the least bit abashed. The Lord  
was by my side to help. I sang that  
good old hymn 'Hui a nei kakou maso'." And, upon finishing, the great assem-  
blage was kind enough to give way to  
great applause.

"I must tell you something of the  
entertainment at Suroba, given  
especially for the delegates to the Con-  
vention. One of the features was the  
presentation of tableaux. When the  
curtain was drawn up and there stood  
revealed, a little girl draped in the  
Hawaiian flag and with face browned  
like that of a Hawaiian, I could not  
help jumping upon my chair, waving  
my Hawaiian flag handkerchief and  
shouting 'Hurrah for Hawaii!' As in  
the Mechanic's Pavilion there was an  
answering call of 'Hurrah for Hawaii!'  
After this a delegate from New Jer-  
sey came over and presented me with  
a badge of the Christian Endeavor de-  
legates from his state.

Mr. Naone then spoke of a pleasant  
afternoon over in Oakland with friends  
he had met during the Convention and  
referred especially to the spirit of hospi-  
tality that was poured out so freely.  
He was indeed at home among stran-  
gers. Then came the meeting with C.  
M. Cooke and his kind treatment.  
After having dwelt briefly upon a  
few other points bearing upon the  
Convention, the speaker closed with an

earnest appeal to the young people of  
the church and the nation to push  
forward in the work for Christ and  
to be untiring in their efforts toward  
the performance of those deeds which  
go to make up the happy life of a  
true Christian. One of the young ladies  
delegates to the Convention on being  
asked what was the secret of the  
growth and prosperity of the Y. P. S.  
C. E., replied, "The constant keeping  
up of the good work."

Throughout the whole discourse, Mr.  
Naone held the attention of the con-  
gregation. His eloquence, his forcible  
and earnest way of putting things, his  
simple relation of the facts that oc-  
curred, all went to show that the work  
of the Convention had stirred him to  
the very depths.

The press was not forgotten in his  
remarks. The aid of the papers in  
helping along the work of the Con-  
vention, had been very great.

Indigestion  
Loss of Strength  
And Appetite.

The testimony of Mr. R.  
Dennis, Adelaide, South Aus-  
tralia, who was cured by Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla, is like unto that of  
many thousands of others. He  
writes:

"It is with very much pleasure  
that I testify to the great benefit I  
received from using your wonderful  
blood-purifier. I was a sufferer for  
years from indigestion, loss of  
strength and appetite, and constipa-  
tion. My whole system seemed to  
be thoroughly out of order. A friend  
finally told me to take Ayer's Sarsa-  
parilla. I followed his advice, though  
feeling discouraged at the fruitless  
results of other treatment, and I am  
thankful to state that a few bottles  
completely cured me."

The medicine that has cured  
others will cure you.

AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper  
and blown in the glass of each bottle.  
AYER'S PILLS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

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Furniture  
Does It.

If you want your  
parlor to look well, if you  
want your guests to under-  
stand the meaning of "all  
the comforts of a home," let  
them try what really good  
parlor furniture is.

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Have  
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Well made and in odd  
pieces, choice designs at the  
price of ordinary clap-trap  
stuff.

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Frames

Highly polished. The  
handsomest single pieces in  
the city, at ridiculously low  
prices.

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ment is complete in every  
respect. We make and re-  
pair mattresses, build couch-  
es to order, furnish dwell-  
ings and attend to all inter-  
ior decorations.

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Will do better on  
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Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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on Short Notice.New goods by every steamer. Orders from  
the other islands faithfully executed.

## CONSOLIDATED

## SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Explained, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister &amp; Co.

—AGENTS—

## TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 20, 1897.

## The Way

To a man's heart  
is through his  
stomach. Happiness of home  
begins, if it does not end, in  
order and occupation. In a  
home where nothing is to  
hand and nothing is done on  
time there is a perpetual  
sense of dislocation and dis-  
comfort which ruins all  
thought of happiness. Bad  
housekeeping is a worse of-  
fense than is generally con-  
sidered. The kitchen, as well  
as the parlor, is woman's de-  
partment, and with the labor  
saving appliances now in  
use there can exist no rea-  
son why the kitchen should  
not be as clean and orderly  
as the parlor.

We are exhibiting a num-  
ber of up-to-date utensils  
in the way of wooden chop-  
ping bowls and knives for  
mincing; potato mashers  
both in wire and wood;  
paste boards and pins; butter  
moulds; egg beaters, and in  
fact everything a well equip-  
ped kitchen should possess.

The prices are well within  
the reach of every house-  
holder, and the time and  
labor saved and satisfaction  
obtained from their use well  
repay the trifling expendi-  
ture.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Mothers  
Made  
HappyThe latest and best nipple on the  
market is the SPIRALRIB.

## Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a  
spiral rib extending through the mouth  
piece that prevents it from collapsing.

## Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical  
profession generally, and adopted by  
many leading nurseries throughout  
America.

## Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary  
nursing bottle. The price more reason-  
able than most nipples now on sale.

## Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are  
high-grade goods. We are the sole  
agents for these nipples, and shall be  
pleased to send you a sample on re-  
quest.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Titivate  
Your  
Homes!

While goods are  
way down in price and  
don't let your opportunity go  
by to make the house beau-  
tiful. Nothing, not even  
furniture, adds so much to  
the appearance of a room as  
curtains. Just now the fad  
is to have a different shade  
of color at each window; the  
style most being used is  
chenille.

We have an elegantly as-  
sorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most com-  
plete stock of childrens head  
gear in the city. Caps in  
silk of beautiful shades; sun  
bonnets in silk or fine grade  
of muslins, beautiful shapes  
and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more  
now by Honolulu ladies than  
ever before, perhaps the  
price has something to do  
with it. We are selling them  
at a low figure. Our assort-  
ment includes white or color-  
ed with fancy stitching.

## B. F. Ehlers &amp; Co.

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A Model Plant is not complete with-  
out Electric Power, thus dispensing  
with small engines.

Why not generate your power from  
one CENTRAL Station? One gen-  
erator can furnish power to your Pump,  
Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Rail-  
ways and Hoists; also furnish light  
and power for a radius of from 15 to  
20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the  
labor of hauling coal in your field, also  
water, and does away with high-priced  
engineers, and only have one engine to  
look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it  
costs nothing to generate Electric  
Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COM-  
PANY is now ready to furnish Elec-  
tric Plants and Generators of all de-  
scriptions at short notice, and also has  
on hand a large stock of Wire, Chan-  
delliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-  
tention, and estimates furnished for  
Lighting and Power Plants; also at-  
tention is given to House and Marine  
Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## LAST MIGRATION

How the Polynesians Traversed the Pacific in Their Canoes.

WARNING SIGNS INTERPRETED

Strange Tale of People of Other Years.

History of Events Handed Down in Song From One Generation to Another.

[Specially written for the Advertiser by H. P. Guppy, M. B.]

The stranger in these islands may look at things from two very different standpoints. On the one hand he will admire the energy and enterprise with which the white man is developing the resources of the group. On the other hand, the student of nature, anxious to keep the old world about him, will lament the decay of a brave and kind-hearted people. Whilst in the one case he will find, in the gallant struggle of the young Republic to justify its existence before the world, a repetition of the story of Anglo-Saxon pluck over a large part of the globe, he will in the other observe with keenest sympathy the attitude of a race standing aloof and gazing sadly at the spectacle of change around it. The naturalist, as he climbs the mountain slopes and looks down upon the lowlands, is apt to be frequently in the blues. He longs to see the people that once occupied the villages and towns, the sites of which are now only indicated by the tracery of tumbling walls on the surface of the plains.

The scene of the following legend, much of which will not be intelligible without a reference to my previous articles of May 4th and June 10th, is laid somewhere between Tonga and Fiji. From time to time in the history of the Polynesian race, the length and breadth of the Pacific have been traversed by fleets of large canoes laden with migrating peoples. There is reason for the belief that there has been no deliberate selection of the routes. In the course of ages the fleets appear to have followed certain definite tracks, although the cause of their doing so is not apparent. Colonies were established at intervals on the line of each route, and they formed halting-places for the several migrations. Generations often separated one migration from the next; but in the colonies the tradition was never lost, the date of the last migration being the commencement of a new era, beyond which very little was remembered. In the arrangement of all their plans and in the direction of all their aims, the coming migration was the determining point. The spectacle of successive multitudes of men crossing the ocean along the same course, impelled by the same motives, and never returning to the land of their birth is more suggestive of that mysterious instinct exhibited in the migration of the lower animals than of that freedom of action and deliberate purpose we are wont to attribute to the mind of man.

It was in one of these colonies that I found myself on the eve of the last migration. It was situated at the mouth of a narrow strait, through which ran a rapid current, never changing in its direction. The cliffs on either side of the passage rose up perpendicularly to a height of several hundred feet, the ledges on their dark faces being white with the deposits of sea fowl that at certain periods congregated there in myriads. To the people of the colony it was known as the Pass of the Thousand Canoes. They alleged that the water had no bottom, and as they believed that no man who entered it came back again, its interior was unknown to them, and no canoe ever attempted to stem its rapid current.

Down this narrow strait sailed the fleets of the several migrations, and tradition had preserved many details of curious interest relating to the last great event. The old men asserted that each migration had been distinguished by the name of some new plant brought in its train. The red Kavika tree, the Ohia of the Hawaiian, the Malay apple of the eastern traveler, and the Eugenia malaccensis of the botanist, was, as they alleged, the gift of the last migration. It first sprang up on the sacred ground where the dead of the great multitude had been buried. Before their departure they cast the seeds over the soil, and for every man that died a Kavika tree appeared. It was even stated that the track of the last migration from the setting to the rising sun was indicated by the growth of the red Kavika trees.

The principal events of the several migrations were recorded in the poems which were generally recited at the great gatherings of the people of the colony; and in this manner all were familiar with the warnings of the arrival of the Polynesians from the west. The signs of an abnormal season displayed themselves in the unusual duration of the northwest winds, and this was followed by the blight of the breadfruit trees. Birds strange to the locality were found in numbers in the groves; whilst the unfamiliar notes of other strange migrants were heard in the woods around. Flocks of migratory birds passed for days together down the strait, and insects in dense clouds

like masses flew over the settlement in their southward course. Shoals of fish and huge sea monsters pursued the same track, and whales in large schools spouted merrily in the glare of the noonday sun. The appearance of the floating fruit of the mangrove (the "tongo" of the people) amongst the vegetable drift brought down by the current, was regarded as an unequivocal sign of the near approach of the migration; and the cry of a solitary sea gull, known as the "nongo," in the middle of the night, brought all the people to the beach to chant the hymn of welcome to their brethren from the west. Many of these warnings were referred to in the songs commonly sung at these periods.

### SONGS OF WARNING.

Warned by the cry of the Nongo  
In the midst of the silent night,  
Warned by the floating Tongo,  
Warned by the Wild Ducks' flight,  
Warned by the sight of a hundred  
Whales  
As they spout in the narrow bight,  
Warned by the length of the Western  
gales  
Warned by the Breadfruit's blight.

At such times, when the animal world was ill at ease, the people of the colony lost their calm and dignified bearing, and in its place there were the feverish flush, the hurried action and the anxious glance. For nights together sleep was neither found nor courted.

Events had followed the usual course during my sojourn among this people, when I found them one morning all standing on the beach watching the unbroken line of migrating birds overhead. A cry was raised, and, looking up the strait I observed coming swiftly down the stream a huge quantity of vegetable debris, composed of large trees, branches, foliage and seeds, and fruits in great quantities. To one of the floating masses a crocodile was clinging, and a loud shout of "Buwaya! Buwaya!" from the people announced to them that they had seen a monster known to them only by tradition. In the meantime the keen eyes of the older men were busily scanning the floating seeds and fruits brought by the current close to the beach. At length one of them, plunging into the water, brought to land the fruit of the mangrove, the little forerunner of the great migration. Its appearance was welcomed by loud cries of "Tongo! Tongo!" and all now knew that the van of the migrating host was nigh. The people at once regained their usual staid demeanor, and it seemed as if the great event had happened when they were only at its eve. The excitement of the few days passed away, and each man returned to his occupation.

When night fell upon the colony there were but few signs of the near approach of what was to the people the greatest crisis in their lives. Even Nature seemed to have composed herself for the occasion, and there was no longer to be heard the rushing sound of the migratory birds that for several nights had kept the air alive. The current rolled placidly down the strait no more disturbed by the plunge of some sea monster or by the hurrying shoals of fish; and only the ripple of the waves caught the ear. Suddenly, when everyone was in sound slumber, the cry of a solitary sea gull overhead aroused the colony from its sleep, and as the bird repeated its cries and flew to and fro over the strait all the people gathered on the beach. Then there arose from the lips of the assembled multitude a long, wailing chant, expressive rather of the sadness of the people, as the extinction of the race had been already foretold. Some three centuries had elapsed, it is true, since the last migration; but in the mind of the colony this interval was merely a day in the life of the race.

We count but a day from the Passing,  
But a single round of the sun,  
We greet as old friends, and then then  
sail on,  
Till the work of the race is done.

The Karika of the hymn was the name of a chief alluded to in the oldest traditions of West Polynesia. The chiefs of the several migrations all bore this name. To the people of the colony there was only one Karika, with whose existence was bound up the fate of the race. From this point of view, therefore, the intervals between the migrations were merely short periods; and the continuity of the race's mental being was preserved in the memory of the successive generations of individuals.

Came Karika in the hour of the dawn,  
Bringing gifts from the Western  
Isle?  
It seems but yesterday he came here  
in the morn,  
And we greeted with the cheeriest of  
smiles.

Can it be that we shall never meet  
again,  
That the end of the race is nigh?  
Nay rather, let us see thee now and  
then;  
With thee, Karika, all our people  
die.

Yet, welcome to thee, though this be  
the last,  
The Kavika trees will guide thee on  
thy way,  
And farewell to thee, with the South-  
ern blast.  
Another race may see the coming  
day.

As if an echo had carried back the song, there came on the light breeze down the strait the chant of the approaching multitude. As the sun rose above the high cliffs opposite to them, the people of the colony beheld the vessels of the great migration rounding the corner of the bay. They were large double canoes, supporting between them a broad platform or raised deck. In a short time about 50 of these craft, each carrying a hundred persons. Presently an elderly chief, carrying a large yellow fruit of the Shaddock, stepped on shore, and, approaching the head of the colony, he saluted him as

an old familiar friend and thus addressed him:

Karika brings you from the Western  
land  
A fruit that yet may earn the  
Maori's hate,  
Gift to Malaya at a stranger's hand,  
It bears within its seed our nation's  
fate.

Still, plant it where you will, you yet  
may stay  
The curse a little, if its flowers  
bloom,  
Where it grows not, a short and fleet-  
ing day  
But lies between our people and the  
gloom.

Yet reckon not, our race will die away,  
Because its sons lack courage. It  
will fall  
As yon tall forest trees in health decay  
Surrounded by the dread Aoa's pall.

Not in the combat will our story close,  
Not in the din of battle comes the  
end.  
We have to meet that direst of all foes,  
The perfidy and cunning of a friend.

Where grows the Fei in the mountain  
vale,  
Where blooms the Drala, loveliest of  
the trees;  
Where grows the Kape in the watered  
dale,  
Where bends the Niu to the South-  
ern breeze.

There still in peace our people pass  
their lives,  
By labor light their sustenance pro-  
cured;  
There with their little children and  
their wives  
The years glide by, their happiness  
secured.

But come the Strangers. In our quiet  
bays  
Their errand with loud noise and  
smoke proclaimed,  
To turn our people from their simple  
ways,  
To teach what is by them the Lotu  
named.

Well did it end thus; but we learn to  
buy  
And commerce ushers in disease and  
vice;  
Our people sicken and in thousands  
die.  
A race decaying is the Lotu's price.

Then comes the close. The last Karika  
stands  
On far Tahiti's peak with fevered  
brain.  
He looks around and scans the neigh-  
boring lands,  
The hill-slope and the valley and  
the plain.

In fancy hears at morn the beating  
noise,  
The tapa workers busy at their  
trade;  
In fancy sees again the groups of boys,  
Gathered at noon beneath the bread-  
fruit's shade.

And in his reverie his memory glides  
To years long past when on some  
hostile cruise,  
There from the foremost prow Karika  
guides  
The movements of a hundred war  
canoes.

Now sweeps the thunder-cloud across  
the skies,  
Casting on all beneath its chilly  
gloom.  
Struck by the lightning's flash Karika  
dies,  
And in his fate he seals his race's  
doom.

NOTE. Some hold that it was the  
Shaddock which tempted Eve in Eden.  
This fruit tree is indigenous only in  
Tonga and Fiji; and it is in this part  
of the Pacific that the Polynesian race  
is most likely to survive. The sea is  
the Pacific banyan which in its growth  
closely invests the finest forest trees  
and finally destroys them. The drala  
is the Fijian name for erythrina indica,  
a tree with beautiful scarlet flowers,  
belonging to the same genus as the Ha-  
waiian willow tree. The kape is the  
ape of Hawaii, the giant tars. The niu  
is the coconut palm. As in the case  
of the drala, I have not always employ-  
ed Polynesian plant names, but have  
used those which are the prettiest.

### FOREST FIRE.

Ohikea Forests, Kau, May be De-  
stroyed.

Word was received by the Mauna  
Los yesterday that previous to her de-  
parture from Kau the woods at Ohikea  
on the high land of Kapapala ranch,  
were afire. Aided by the extreme dry-  
ness of the place, and the fresh breeze  
stirring, the fire was gaining headway  
and threatened to exterminate the  
woods. Men were working like Trojans  
trying to stop the progress of the fire.

The origin could not be learned, but,  
like previous fires of the kind on Ka-  
papala ranch, it was very likely start-  
ed by the Japanese who tramp over  
the Volcano road continually, and  
who, when darkness overtakes them,  
pile up a lot of twigs, brush and grass  
to serve as a place of rest during the  
night.

When they have completed their  
resting places they smoke, or perhaps  
do a little cooking, and, not finding it  
necessary to be very careful, throw  
matches about, so that it is an easy  
matter, especially in dry weather, to  
start a fire in the grass.

Many attempts have been made to  
catch some of these Japanese, but ef-  
fort has so far been unsuccessful.

### KEWALO TRACK.

Will be Opened by a Tourna-  
ment in Six Weeks.

In six weeks C. S. Desky hopes to  
have completed at Kewalo the finest  
bicycle track in the world. His first  
plan was for a board track, but this  
has been abandoned for several rea-  
sons, and the surface will be of clay  
soil. He has ordered 4,000 cart-loads of  
delivered on the ground for the bed.

"I expect," said Mr. Desky yesterday,

"to open the track before October 1st  
by a grand bicycle tournament. In  
which some of the best professional  
riders on the Coast will be present.  
Valuable prizes will be offered the  
winners in the various events. I have  
already engaged a manager of the  
track, and he is now in correspond-  
ence with some crackjacks."

"The track will be 25 feet wide on  
the back stretch, and will have a width  
of 40 feet on the home. The grand  
stand will be built to accommodate 800  
people; if it proves too small, it can  
be made larger. I expect to spend  
about \$6,000 on the track, and will ar-  
range it so that we can have night  
rides. At each 100 feet there will be a  
powerful arc electric light, and if the  
12 lights are not sufficient to give the  
riders all the light they want, I will  
double the number."

"Riders who have taken part in  
races here for prizes or money, will  
have tickets issued them, so they may  
use the track for practice whenever  
they wish. They may scorch there  
without endangering the life or limbs  
of pedestrians. The convenience of lo-  
cation of the place practically guaran-  
tees the success of the venture. You  
will notice," said Mr. Desky, "that  
nearly all the people who take the  
cars for the baseball grounds, go from  
town out. The Kewalo track is only  
100 yards—about a block from South  
street—and from Beretania street, not  
much farther than the baseball  
grounds are from the car track. I think  
the night races will become popular,  
because of the fact that riders and  
spectators will not have the burning  
sun to inconvenience them. Wheeling  
is growing more popular all the time.  
People who do not race take an inter-  
est in the fast time made by others,  
and like to see it done."

### MADISON SQUARE DOESN'T PAY.

The Big New York Garden an  
Elephant to Its Projectors

New York papers say that Madison-  
Square Garden, New York, is an im-  
posing structure, but its income is not  
commensurate with its size. Since it  
was built in 1890 its average annual  
loss is said to have been about \$10,000,  
and now its owners are looking for  
some one to buy it. It has been a fig-  
urative elephant upon the hands of  
those who projected it.

This statement needs qualification,  
however, for it has not been the gar-  
den itself so much as the theater, as-  
sembly halls and restaurant which  
have been unprofitable. Hence it is not  
to be inferred that there is not suffi-  
cient demand for a large hall in the  
metropolis. Undoubtedly one of the  
needs of a large city is just such a  
hall as the garden, for Boston is now  
interested in the construction of one.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
**Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated  
publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-  
DYNE; that the whole story of the defendant  
Fresenius was deliberately untrue, and he re-  
gretted to say it had been sworn to. See The  
Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
is a liquid medicine which cures PAIS of  
EVERY KIND. It affords a calm, refreshing sleep  
without HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES  
the nervous system when exhausted. It is  
the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysen-  
tery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, re-  
ports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose gen-  
erally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,  
states: "Two doses completely cured me of  
diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in  
Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer,  
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,  
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The im-  
mense sale of this Remedy has given rise to  
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne  
bears on the Government Stamp the name of  
the inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold  
in bottles of 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256,  
512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536,  
131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152,  
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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1897

## JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

We copy the following paragraph from the New York Outlook, of July 23, in order to correct a mis-statement, which has an important bearing on the Japanese controversy regarding the rights of Japanese residents in Hawaii:

Last week, in the United States Senate, Mr. Morgan introduced an ordinary bill providing for the annexation of Hawaii. It is claimed that this bill is introduced, not to embarrass the administration, but to provide for certain additional steps, and to attain the desired end by simple majorities in House and Senate. The treaty would require a two-thirds vote in the Senate, and, while the annexation scheme has, apparently, a majority of Senators in its favor, it may not command the necessary two-thirds vote. It may be remembered that the purchase of Florida and the admission of Texas were effected by Congressional bills. It is interesting to note the comment made in other countries on the proposed annexation. The principal comment, of course, has come from Japan, and it is not surprising that it has come in the form of a protest, since annexation would deprive the resident Japanese in the islands of rights to which they are now entitled under the existing Hawaiian-Japanese treaty. There are about 25,000 Japanese in Hawaii, with large property rights, and with the opportunity of becoming citizens, but in the event of annexation they could not become citizens of the United States. The decisions of our Circuit Courts are to the effect that no Asiatic can become a citizen in this country. In case of annexation not only would the Hawaiian Japanese lose the right to vote, but their large interests would in so far become jeopardized. The existing treaty can be terminated only by mutual consent, and Japan justly contends that, so long as she insists upon keeping it in force, it cannot be abrogated. Japan also insists that, in the event of annexation, her present claims must be acknowledged and accepted by our Government. While their tone is generally moderate, the Japanese newspapers accuse us of bad faith with regard to Hawaii. The London Daily Graphic says, however, that "Japan is likely to defeat her own ends by addressing a bellicose remonstrance to the United States on the subject of Hawaii. The policy of annexation is not very popular in America, but any attempt at discussion will only be resented, and will strengthen the case for the annexationists by the suggestion of an eventual Japanese annexation."

The present Constitution of Hawaii forbids the naturalization of any foreigners in Hawaii, except the subjects of countries which have negotiated treaties of naturalization with Hawaii. Even Americans cannot become citizens of Hawaii under the present Constitution, without provision being made for it by treaty. We are not aware of any Japanese subject ever having become, or expressing a desire to become a Hawaiian citizen by taking the oath under the Monarchy or the Republic. One Japanese voter is enrolled at Hilo, Hawaii, but he was born here and is a Hawaiian citizen. Consequently, the Japanese now here can claim no status as citizens of Hawaii, in the event of annexation, except those who have been born here. A large majority of the Japanese now here are of the laboring class. A few, perhaps a thousand, more or less, belong to the educated classes. But as these have never shown any desire to become subjects of Hawaii, they surely can lay no claim for special favors from the United States after annexation is an accomplished fact, except the rights and privileges of domiciled foreign residents, which all foreigners alike enjoy in this as they do in most other countries.

From this it will be seen that the Japanese can have no claim on Hawaii for rights of citizenship forfeited by annexation with the United States, and can not "lose any right to vote," for he has never possessed any here, whatever he may possess in Japan. Again, the statement of the Outlook, that "there are about 25,000 Japanese in Hawaii, with large property rights, and with the opportunity of becoming citizens," is misleading, as there are very few Japanese here who are property holders, and none of them will be deprived of what they do not possess—"the opportunity of becoming citizens." The

bulk of the Japanese in Hawaii are laborers, who are expected to return to Japan.

## THE OAHU RAILWAY &amp; LAND CO.

The sixth annual report of this our principal railway company, which commenced operations about 1890, has been issued in a pamphlet of 43 pp., exhibiting the company's operations during the year 1896, showing what the receipts and expenditures were, and all the details connected with it, that the most inquisitive shareholder or bondholder could ask for. The only change that has taken place in the personnel of the directory, is the election of S. C. Allen in place of the late Jno. H. Paty.

The report furnishes nearly thirty tables, giving the most minute details of the service in every branch, showing the gain or loss from year to year; and no shareholder or other person interested in this our principal railroad can fail to ascertain all the facts concerning it that may be desired. The following data give the income and expenses of the three divisions of the company, for 1896:

RECEIPTS.	
Railway Department	\$119,918.33
Ranch	50,439.63
Lands	1,874.41
	\$172,232.37
EXPENSES.	
Railway Department	\$68,141.16
Ranch	11,754.00
Lands	3,174.47
	\$83,069.63

Showing a net surplus for the year 1896 of \$89,162.74. The surplus for the year 1895 was \$56,724, a very handsome gain for the past year. The prospect for the present year promises to be quite as favorable, as the traffic is constantly increasing, both from old and new sources of income, as settlers and new branches of industry locate on the route. Regarding this the report says:

"Among the new industries started along the line of your road are the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Co., and Sandwich Island Honey Company. The 'Canning Co.' as our freight statistics will show, shipped fifty-five tons of canned fruit in 1896. The 'Honey Co.' who control miles of aloha forest, from which we are told bees gather a superior quality of honey, are placing bee hives by the thousand, and may be expected to report with return freight later. Two thousand tons of pineapples and other green fruits were carried to market by rail last year. The growing demand for firewood, sand and lime rock has added considerably to the total freight tonnage. The successful inauguration of the Oahu Sugar Company brings the assurance of a large and permanent business, with a gratifying increase to the earnings of the Railway and Land Departments.

"The important business of refunding, which was placed in the hands of the General Manager and carried through to a successful issue, reducing a large portion of your Company's indebtedness bearing interest at 7, 8 and 9 per cent., to 6 per cent., was certainly a step in the right direction. The consolidation of all the present property under one deed of trust, providing therein for the extension of the line of road of Kahuku by the issue of \$2,000,000 six per cent. consolidated first mortgage bonds, sufficient at par to redeem all present bonded and floating indebtedness; and to pay at par for the actual cost of constructing and equipping 38 miles extension of road; and for the relaying of new 48 lb. steel rails on the road bed from Honolulu to Ewa Mill—a distance of twenty miles—was a step taken as strongly in the interest of holders of bonds of the old issue, as it was in the interest of the stockholders of your Company. In all former negotiations abroad looking to the refunding of the old debt and to securing money for the extension of the road, financiers insisted that no money for extension could be secured without making an issue of bonds sufficient in amount to cover present and prospective requirements for refunding existing debt and to construct a definite number of miles of extension, such bonds to be secured by the execution of one deed of trust. This has now been done, and is therefore an occasion for mutual congratulation to all interested parties. Those who now receive a lower rate of interest on their bonds hold a stronger and better security. The capital stock of the Company is now \$1,500,000."

The freight carried over the road in 1896 amounted to 66,430 tons, and the number of passengers to 85,596, against 70,354 in the previous year. The receipts from passengers amounted to \$30,993.50. And the gratifying statement is made "that during the year no passengers have been killed or injured." Three accidents, however, occurred to employees, two of whom were killed. The rails on the Waianae section are of the best Bessemer steel,

weighing 48 pounds per yard. The entire road between Honolulu and Ewa Mill is to have the same heavy rails. The report, which closed with December last, refers to the proposed extension of the railroad to Waialua and Kahuku Mill. This work has already been commenced, and is being pushed with energy, to be completed during 1898.

The company has now five locomotives, fourteen passenger cars, 132 freight cars, and fourteen hand and push cars. In the freight department, the statistics show that nearly sixteen thousand tons of sugar were carried over the road, and about the same amount of fertilizers material, 7,300 tons of coal, over 6,000 tons of lumber, nearly 5,000 tons of building stone, 2,500 tons of rice, etc., the whole amounting for 1896 to 66,430 tons. The present year will show a very large increase, owing to the work connected with the new Oahu plantation. Taken altogether, the prospects of the Oahu Railway Company never looked brighter than now, with a fair prospect of the road being completed to Kahuku Mill, a distance of 68 miles, before the end of 1898, thanks to the perseverance, and pluck of its manager, Mr. R. F. Dillingham, to whom chiefly will belong the credit of this enterprise.

One of the best evidences of better times returning to business in the United States is the statement of the United States Treasury that there has been an increase in the money in circulation at the close of the first six months of 1897, of nearly \$140,000,000 as compared with 1896. This increase has been caused in anticipation of an expansion of business in the South and West as well as the North. And it is said to be a remarkable fact that public sentiment at the South, including some of the cotton growers or to be more accurate, a "small proportion of them, who raise cotton that comes into competition with the imported qualities—are afraid of being ruined by Egyptian cheap labor. It is in response to their clamors that the Senate has adopted a tariff amendment, introduced by Mr. Bacon of Georgia, imposing a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on cotton. The amendment was offered by the Georgia senator on his individual responsibility, without the approval of the Senate finance committee. In spite of its lack of official sanction, it passed by a very emphatic majority, the vote standing 42 yeas to 19 nays, a few of the old school free trade Democrats voting in favor of it. Cotton from Egypt, South America and perhaps India has been largely imported of late into America, which has tended to keep down the price of the great staple product of the South. The cultivation of cotton in Hawaii has never paid as a business venture, except for a short period during the American war, when the sea island variety grown on these islands, and shipped to the United States, gave a handsome profit for a short period. But when the war closed, the price dropped to a low figure, and it did not pay to send it to New York or London, owing to the excessive freight charged on it. This variety will not bear the heavy packing which the short staple does, as it has a more delicate fiber, and the manufacturers prefer it baled more loosely. For instance, three or four bales of sea island will equal in weight one bale of Georgia cotton, but being charged by space, has to pay three or four times the heavy rate demanded to New York or Europe. For this reason it is doubtful whether capital can be induced to embark in its cultivation when the odds are strongly against its becoming profitable; and certainly it will not pay so well as coffee or sugar.

A few days since, reference was made in these columns, to an artesian well boring in Florida to the depth of 2,000 feet. A clipping from an exchange refers to a well boring near Pittsburg, which has reached a much greater depth. The operations are under the direction of Prof. Hallock of Columbia College, and the object is to ascertain the variations of temperature at the different levels. At the latest report it had reached a depth of 5,552 feet. At first, it was intended to bore to a depth of 10,000 feet and then suspend operations. This plan has been changed, and it has now been decided to fix no limit to it, but to bore until it is impossible to proceed any further, for it is believed that at some stage the power of the machinery to operate will be exhausted. No one ventures an opinion as to when that point will be reached, and there is no certainty that it will ever be reached. But the difficulty of operating is augmented as the distance from the surface increase, and that fact strengthens the impression that there must be an end to this, as there is to all other things. The deepest well in the world at present is near Leipsic, Saxony, where salt is brought to the surface from a depth of 5,740 feet, at which point the temperature is said to be 135.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the Pittsburg well at a depth of 5,500 feet showed 128 degrees of heat. At that rate of increase the boiling point—212 degrees—would be reached at the depth of two miles. It is not improbable, however, that as a greater depth is reached the rise in temperature will be more rapid. All sorts of hopes are entertained in connection with this experiment. For example, Prof. Hallock believes that the heat found in the interior of the earth may be utilized for power, light and other purposes. He reasons that when the depth is reached at which water boils, steam may be made either by turning in water from the surface, or utilizing subterranean streams that may be discovered during the progress of drilling. If that expectation is fulfilled the value of the enterprise will become inestimable. It would be scarcely safe to dismiss the scheme as impracticable and to look upon it as a wild goose chase, for this is an age in which everything appears reasonable and attainable through the aid of science.

At the opening of the new Commercial Museum in Philadelphia, where are exhibited the latest and best specimens of every class of manufacture in the United States, President McKinley made the following allusion to the new tariff and the benefits to be derived from it, after its completion, urging that it was not wise to decry a measure which was in process of construction, as is the new tariff: "But let me tell you, my countrymen, that reusucination will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by a distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for much as we may want to move out of the old house, we cannot do it until the new one is finished. A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end, and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep stout hearts and steady heads, for the country is not going backward, but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will triumph through wise and beneficent legislation. Philadelphians have in the past shown what busy industries and well employed labor can do to make a great city and a contented population. They don't mean to accept the present condition as permanent and final. They will meet embarrassments as they have bravely met them in the past, and

in the end will restore the splendid industries and the magnificent labor to its prosperity, and, gentlemen, Philadelphia is but the type of the American pluck and courage seen everywhere throughout our great United States."

It seems that they have been having the same trouble with the Salvation Army people for disturbing the public peace in Demerara, British Guiana, as was reported a short time since in New York. The first arrest was Adjutant Widgery, and the second was his wife. The magistrate, after a full hearing, fined the adjutant \$25 his wife \$15, and the drummer \$10, which they refused to pay and went to prison. Afterwards the fines were paid. The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the case says: "If the Salvationist is pounced upon for playing his drum, then the same activity should be shown in putting down those abominations known as 'wakes,' with which the more ghoulishly inclined of the lower orders are wont to make night hideous whenever they get a chance. The shouting, fighting, and lewd singing, which frequently may be heard in our public streets, are far more serious evils than the banging of a dozen tamborines or the booming of a score of drums by well intentioned Salvationists. If the police are really anxious to maintain quiet and decency in the streets let them attack these more glaring nuisances first. Then there will be no cause to feel that an attack has been made, under the cover of the law, upon a body of well meaning religionists."

The recently organized Hawaiian Geographical Society has a rich field for observation and research. Old ideas and theories of the formation of the earth's surface are constantly being exploded or revised, chiefly from the discovery of additional data. Much of this discovery has been accidental. It is hoped that the members will continue their investigations beyond the mere collecting of peculiar or interesting specimens. It is certainly not the intention of the promoters of the Society to allow the study to become only superficial.

An organized and persistent search for new material cannot fail to produce results which will have a distinct bearing on the local conditions already known. Such a search will not only aid Science, but will arouse an interest in the physical features of the Islands. The Society will not confine its word to the study of these features alone. Meteorological observations will also be taken by each member, and climatic changes noted.

The conditions of membership are such that almost any one may join. The collecting of specimens is exacted of each member, and this will serve to keep out the dilettanti. Such societies elsewhere have rendered valuable assistance to Government bureaus, and have enabled individuals to acquire a great deal of useful information.

The notion that once prevailed that if "John" lacked the possession of the intelligence considered necessary for successfully conducting a business enterprise, he could either go into the ministry or teach school, has happily been almost entirely dispelled. Not long since a case was reported of a teacher in a country district who made a cross for her signature on the pay-roll. Such instances are extremely rare. It has been demonstrated that a successful teacher not only has need of the best education, both general and specific, that our institutions of learning can offer, but in addition must possess a peculiar fitness for the work. A wide-awake pupil is not slow to discover the weak points in a teacher's knowledge of the subject, and few opportunities are lost for showing up the weak point to its best advantage.

The interest manifested in the Summer School, now being conducted in this city, is indicative of the fact that teachers are fully aware of the importance of informing themselves on every mental or physical condition which arises in the school-room. The teachers will return to their work with renewed interest, and better able to guide the young minds placed in their charge.

## FAMILY OF STATES.

## Whitelaw Reid Talks of Annexation to Colonial Premiers.

LONDON, England, July 8.—The Cordwainers' Company, one of the city guilds, gave a banquet tonight in honor of the Colonial Prime Ministers and other distinguished visitors who came to London to attend the Queen's Jubilee. Among the guests was Whitelaw Reid.

In the course of a pan-Anglican speech Reid said he hoped "our Australian neighbors, sailing eastward from their home, would feel they were beginning to reach some of the family of States when they saw the Stars and Stripes waving a welcome to them at Honolulu."

## Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

## Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

## From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

## ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows: No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg., 15 min. east, 1 chain 34 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Waikiki, to stake; thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet mauka of southwest corner of G. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg., 15 min. west 1 chain 34 8-12 feet to stake at southeast corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg. west 2 chains 23 5-12 feet to place of commencement, containing an area of 423 fathoms, more or less, being Royal Patent No. 3. Also Apana 3 of Royal Patent No. 2219 of L. C. A. 7117 N. 7565 to Kalea situate at Kaneohe, Oahu, and containing an area of 1 and 4-100 acres. Maps of the above described premises, together with title deeds, can be seen at the law offices of Kinney & Ballou and at the auction room on the day of sale.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. Sale subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. Terms: Cash; U. S. gold coin.

JOHN F. HACKFELD, Imperial German Consul, Administrator of the Estate of Johann F. Drewes. 4654-1st & M. 1879-tt

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S

## New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu.

ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.



## TO STUDY GEOLOGY

New Society Formed for Its  
Express Purpose.

EASY TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

Interesting Course of Ob-  
servation Planned.

Characteristics of Clouds Will Be  
Noted As Well—Each Mem-  
ber to Report.

The Hawaiian Geographical Society  
was organized on July 20th. Officers  
were elected for the ensuing year, after  
the adoption of the following constitu-  
tion:

1. This organization shall be known  
as the Hawaiian Geographical Society.  
2. Any person interested in the  
study of Nature shall be eligible for  
membership.

3. The purpose of this society shall  
be the promotion of the study of the  
physical features of the Hawaiian Is-  
lands. Every member is expected to  
make and record observations each  
year on some definite subject con-  
nected with our geography, and report  
the same at the annual meeting of the  
society. Specimens shall be collected.

4. The officers of this association  
shall be a president, a vice president  
and a secretary-treasurer. Their  
duties shall be such as usually devolve  
upon such officers and they shall con-  
stitute an executive committee to di-  
rect the work of the members.

5. The membership fee shall be \$1.  
The following officers were elected:  
President, H. S. Townsend; vice presi-  
dent, Joseph S. Emerson; secretary-  
treasurer, Edgar Wood.

The following outline of work to be  
undertaken by members of the society  
was reported and adopted:

### IN GENERAL.

Study of interesting local physical  
features.

1. Tufa cones or recent volcanic  
eruptions.

2. Faults, with reference to amount  
of displacement and to probable cause.

3. Terraces, indicating probable  
change of sea level.

4. Waterfalls, with explanation in  
each case. (Often result of columnar  
structure of the lava.)

5. Coral reef rock, shell sandstone,  
etc., now above sea level. At what ele-  
vation? Have they been deeply eroded  
since their elevation?

6. Other evidences of change of sea  
level.

7. Remarkable effects of stream or  
ocean erosion.

8. Fossiliferous deposits, marine or  
otherwise.

9. Local climatic peculiarities.

10. Evidences of change of climate,  
such as extensive erosion by rain in  
a region now arid.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSER- VATIONS.

Systematic record of all meteorologi-  
cal conditions in stations not now oc-  
cupied by regular observers will be of  
great value. (Blanks are issued by the  
Government Weather Bureau for the  
use of any who will fill them regu-  
larly.) Of especial value will be ob-  
servations on:

1. Direction and force in different  
localities of wind, especially diurnal  
variations in the same. These will be  
of particular interest at points where  
the trade wind is modified or sup-  
pressed by local conditions.

2. Character and movement of  
clouds. A cloud chart, just published  
by the United States Hydrographic  
Office, price 40 or 60 cents, should be  
in the hands of the observer. Observe  
especially presence or absence of upper  
clouds, and their movement. What  
connection, if any, with rain storms  
and changes of temperature.

3. Attitude of lower and, if possi-  
ble, of upper limit of trade wind  
clouds.

4. Relative cloudiness in daytime  
and at night.

5. Relative amount of rain in day  
and night, and time of greatest and  
least rainfall.

6. Direction of movement of show-  
ers and of storms.

7. Humidity at different altitudes,  
and on windward and leeward sides of  
an island.

8. Cloudiness, determined by sun-  
shine recorder.

9. Any local peculiarities of cli-  
mate.

10. Recurrence at regular intervals  
of rain storms. (Consult Weather  
Bureau report for 1894-95.)

### NEIGHBORHOOD OF HONOLULU.

1. Complete a geological map of the  
region, tracing definitely the limits of  
areas of exposure of: (1) Coral lime-  
stone at Moiliili and in Honolulu. (2)  
Punchbowl tufa. (3) "Black sand"  
from the Tantalus craters. Query: Is  
all the "black sand" from this source?

(4) Ancient lava, forming the bulk of  
the island. (5) Recent lava eruptions  
(a) Rocky Hill region; (b) Telegraph  
Hill region; (c) dikes, etc., on Punch-  
bowl. Investigate source of lava at  
base of Telegraph Hill. (6) Alluvial  
deposits on the plain and in valleys.

2. Observe at the limits of each its  
relations to those adjoining, which  
overlies the other?

3. Ascertain from records of artesian  
borings the mauka limit of buried  
coral rock.

4. Study evidences of changes in sea  
level: (a) How far above present sea  
level is coral rock found? Especially  
the coral rock beyond Diamond Head.  
(b) Significance of the canons at  
mouth of Palolo and Moanalua

streams. (c) Significance of selenite  
crystals, found at Oahu Insane Asy-  
lum, Punaluu and in Palolo Valley. (d)  
Significance of crusts of the oxides of  
manganese and of iron common at Pa-  
lama, Telegraph Hill, etc.

### COLLECTIONS.

Among objects especially desirable  
in a collection would be:

1. A good series of ordinary Hawai-  
ian rocks, lava, tufa, coral rock, small  
stones, etc. Most of these could be ob-  
tained in vicinity of Honolulu, except  
recent lavas.

2. A complete series of fossils. No  
such collection has ever been made.  
Honolulu is a good point for this.

3. Crystallized or crystalline min-  
erals of all kinds. Even the minute  
crystals occupying cavities in lava  
should be included in the series.

4. Specimens illustrating peculiari-  
ties of weathering of rocks.

In general, whatever has interested  
the collector and has a distinct signifi-  
cance that can be embodied in the  
label. Every specimen should have a  
full descriptive label, which should al-  
ways state when, where exactly, and  
by whom the specimen was collected.

### CHINESE EMPEROR.

Celebration of the Anniversary of  
Kong Su's Birthday.

Saturday being the anniversary of  
the birth of Kong Su, Emperor of  
China, the Government and Consular  
ships were all flying and the various  
ships of war in port, decorated with  
bunting. At noon the usual salutes  
were fired and, from 2 to 4 in the af-  
ternoon, a reception was held in the  
hall of the United Chinese Society.

Gao Kim Fui, Chinese Commercial  
Agent and Wong Kwai, Assistant Com-  
mercial Agent for China, received.  
They were assisted by Ho Fon, W. Y.  
Afong and others.

The large meeting room and the  
hallway outside were prettily decorated  
with branches of the Chinese ban-  
yan and bunches of flowers. On the  
platform near the entrance to the meet-  
ing room, was a profusion of various  
sweet smelling Chinese flowers and  
growing plants. On the desk was a  
large bunch of purple and pink asters  
and behind the president's chair were  
draped a Chinese and a Hawaiian flag.

In the dining room back of the hall,  
refreshments were served to the guests  
while out on the front porch, the Ha-  
waiian band, through the courtesy of  
the Minister of Foreign Affairs, played  
catchy selections.

Among those present during the af-  
ternoon were the following: Minister  
of Foreign Affairs H. E. Cooper, Min-  
ister of the Interior, J. A. King, Min-  
ister of Finance T. F. Lansing, U. S.  
Minister Sewall, U. S. Consul General  
Haywood, H. W. Schmidt, Consul Gen-  
eral Shimamura, H. Focke, T. R.  
Walker, Captain Kurooka of the Nani-  
wa, Captain Field and officers of the  
Penguin, Geo. C. Porter, C. A. Brown,  
and a large number of others.

### OFFICERS SUSPENDED.

Aftermath of the Opium Seizure  
at Quarantine Station.

Acting under instructions from At-  
torney General Smith, the Executive  
Officer of the Board of Health, C. B.  
Reynolds, went over to Quarantine  
yesterday morning and suspended  
from further duty, J. D. McVeigh and  
the guards at the station, pending an  
investigation into the smuggling of  
opium into the country by Chinese im-  
migrants.

This suspension is the outcome of  
the recent capture by some of the em-  
ployees of the Custom House. No direct  
charge of complicity in the smuggling  
has been brought against the suspend-  
ed officers. It is merely one of appar-  
ent carelessness on their part. One of  
the men said last night, in speaking of  
the matter:

"There are a hundred different places  
where this stuff could have been hid-  
den, and we not find it. The customs  
officers were notified that the opium  
was in the baskets and were practical-  
ly told where to look for it. If we  
were supposed to act in the capacity  
of Custom House clerks, the informa-  
tion should have been given us to work  
on and we could have caught the opium  
as easily as they. As a rule, we do  
not make a thorough search of immi-  
grants' baggage. If we did the opium  
would not have been missed by us."

Just what course will be pursued or  
when the investigation begins is not  
stated, but it is believed that Agent  
McVeigh will try and ascertain from  
his end of the line if any of the men  
employed were implicated.

### DEPUTY CONSUL RESIGNS.

John F. Soper Will Not Return  
to San Francisco.

John F. Soper, the first Deputy  
Consul General in San Francisco un-  
der the Provisional Government and  
the Republic, has tendered his resig-  
nation to Minister Cooper, and will re-  
main permanently in the city. A suc-  
cessor has not yet been appointed, and  
probably will not be for the present.

Mr. Soper is among the best and  
most favorably known of the Honolulu  
boys. He was junior clerk with Bishop  
& Co. after leaving school, and retained  
his position until shortly after Con-  
sul Wilder was sent to the San Fran-  
cisco post. Mr. Soper was the selection  
of the Cabinet for the deputy consul-  
ship.

Before Mr. Soper went into the Gov-  
ernment service he was quite active  
among the base ballists and held down  
first base for the Crescents. Mr. Soper  
will probably engage in business here.

### Will Be a Benedict.

The engagement of Edward R. Stack-  
ald, Deputy Auditor-General, to Miss  
Jennie Eastman, of San Francisco, is  
announced.

### Circuit Court News.

Judge Perry is presiding at Cham-  
bers this week.  
G. J. Waller was appointed guardian  
of Keo Puni yesterday.

David Dayton has filed his account  
as administrator of the estate of J. N.  
C. Gillman and has petitioned for dis-  
charge.

The will of Manuel Antonio was of-  
fered for probate yesterday. Real,  
\$3,000; personal, \$200.

Tax Assessor Jonathan Shaw filed  
his demurrer to the complaint of  
James Campbell on the question of the  
Income Tax, yesterday. The demurrer  
sets forth that the plaintiff is not en-  
titled to the relief prayed for, because  
he had a plain, adequate and complete  
remedy at law, and therefore this  
Court has no jurisdiction of the sub-  
ject matter of the suit. Further, that  
the plaintiff has not in and by said  
bill made or stated such a cause as  
does or ought to entitle him to any  
relief, as is thereby sought and prayed  
for. The defendant asks the judgment  
of the Court whether he shall be com-  
pelled to make any further or other  
answer to the bill, and prays to be  
dismissed.

The suit brought by Kwong Hin et  
al. against Hong Chong et al. has been  
discontinued.

George Houghtailing has appealed  
to the Supreme Court to set aside the  
decree rendered by the Circuit Court,  
declaring the conveyance of certain  
property to the defendant by Eliza  
Meek to be null and void.

In the suit for ejectment, brought by  
Nahakili et al. against the Hilo Sugar  
Company, in which about 38 acres of  
land was involved and damages to the  
amount of \$4,500 claimed, Judge Perry  
has rendered judgment for the defend-  
ant.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

A full line of locks of all kinds at  
E. O. Hall & Sons, Ltd.

There was a very heavy rainfall on  
the island of Kauai Friday, July 23.

The Canadian-Australian royal mail  
steamers now call at Wellington, N. Z.

Several miles of new rails are being  
laid on the O. R. & L. road in the vic-  
inity of Ewa Mill.

The teachers of the Summer School  
spent a very enjoyable afternoon  
aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia Sat-  
urday.

The sale of the Hawaiian Hotel  
premises has been postponed from  
July 28th to Saturday, August 28th,  
next.

Invitations are out for a musicale at  
the home of President and Mrs. Dole,  
on Thursday evening, July 29th, at 8  
o'clock.

Minister of Foreign Affairs H. E.  
Cooper visited H. B. M. S. Penguin in  
the Foreign Office barge yesterday  
morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fairchild came  
from Kapaa on the James Makee Sat-  
urday. They are booked to leave for  
San Francisco on the Australia.

The cash value of the first series in  
the Pioneer B. & L. Association is  
stated in the last report to be \$115.26  
per share; the book value is \$138.30.

Among the new goods just received  
by the Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., is  
a big consignment of the new im-  
proved Planters' hoe, made especially for  
this firm.

Mrs. H. N. Castle will give a "Well-  
esley" luncheon today. There are less  
than a dozen ladies in town who have  
ever been enrolled on the books of  
that institution.

Before the Summer School, yester-  
day, Dr. Brown spoke on some of the  
difficulties of teachers in taking hold  
of a new school, and the causes lead-  
ing thereto, as well as the remedy.

J. E. L. —  
An epic fall of burning thought  
The poet sent to learn,  
That editors are often caught  
With burning thoughts to burn.  
—P. C. A.

The missionary packet Morning  
Star sails for Micronesia tomorrow  
morning at 9 a. m. There will be a re-  
ligious service on the wharf before the  
departure of the steamer, this to serve  
as a farewell.

The family of the late Mrs. Harry  
Harrison wish to express their grate-  
tude to the many friends who adminis-  
tered to her during her illness and to  
those who sent floral tributes at the  
funeral yesterday.

Having been appointed agent of the  
United States Hydrographic Office,  
Frank S. Dodge is now preparing to  
furnish charts of the North Pacific,  
Hawaiian Islands, Hawaiian harbors,  
Honolulu Harbor, etc., from the latest

Death of Mrs. Smithies.  
By the Mauna Loa yesterday after-  
noon was received the sad news of the  
death of Mrs. J. S. Smithies at her  
home in Mahukona, Hawaii, at the  
age of 46. The news was unexpected  
and was a very sad surprise to her  
children in Honolulu. Death occurred  
on Sunday, July 18th, and the funeral  
took place the next day. Deceased  
leaves a husband and the following  
children to mourn her loss: Mrs. J. A.  
Palmer, of Oakland, Cal.; J. W. Smithies,  
Mrs. A. Brown, Geo. E. Smithies,  
Miss Bertha Smithies and Archie  
Smithies. Mrs. Brown and Miss Ber-  
tha Smithies are away at present.

Of Interest to Captains.  
On March 3d Congress in the United  
States passed an act to amend the  
laws relating to navigation. This went  
into effect on July 8th. Following is  
the change relating to "Maltreatment  
of Seamen."

"Every master or other officer of an  
American vessel, who, without justifi-  
able cause, beats, wounds, or impris-  
ons any of the crew or withholds from  
them suitable food and nourishment,  
shall be punished by a fine not exceed-  
ing \$1,000, or imprisonment for not  
more than five years, or by both fine  
and imprisonment."

Death of Mrs. Harrison.  
Mrs. Maria Nalimanui Harrison, wife  
of H. J. Harrison, a mechanic, and  
daughter of R. P. Hose, of Lahaina,  
died yesterday morning, and was bur-  
ied in the afternoon. A short service  
was held at the late home, and then  
the body was transferred to St. An-  
drew's Cathedral. Interment took  
place in Nuuanu Cemetery. Deceased  
had been ill for some time and un-  
derwent an operation by Dr. Kobay-  
ashi. It was thought that she was get-  
ting along very well, but she collapsed  
completely and never rallied.

Will Investigate Coffee.  
Mr. Watson Wyman, a bright young  
newspaper man, representing an East-  
ern newspaper syndicate, is in the city,  
having come down on the Australia.  
Mr. Wyman is not in search of war  
scares, but seeks, rather, information  
on the possibilities of investment in  
coffee lands in Hawaii. After going  
over the ground, he will write his im-  
pressions to his newspapers. He will  
leave for Hilo on Friday and will in-  
clude in his journey visits to Puna,  
Oiaa and the Volcano.

Chas. M. Chase Sold.  
Chas. M. Chase, the only Electioneer  
in Honolulu, was sold yesterday by  
John Sterling to Dr. Shaw. Chas. M.  
Chase is a blood-bay horse, foaled in  
1892 by Antinous (4773); dam, Bon-  
nie Piedmont (904); grand dam, Bon-  
nie, 2:25, by General Renton (1775),  
etc. Continuous, the sire is by Elec-  
tioneer, out of American Girl. Bonnie  
Piedmont, the dam, is by Piedmont  
(904), out of Bonnie (2:25).

You may hunt the world over and  
you will not find another medicine  
equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel com-  
plaints. It is pleasant, safe and reli-  
able. For sale by all druggists and de-  
alers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for  
Hawaiian Islands.

### DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the  
successful introduction of  
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges  
by giving purchasers out of  
Honolulu a special benefit of  
a Freight Rebate of 10 per  
cent. off the regular price of  
all our stoves. In addition  
to which you get the usual  
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150  
stoves, ranging in price from  
\$11 to \$72—with another 150  
now on the way, comprises  
the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water  
Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water  
Coil, and with or without Hot Water  
Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND  
HONOLULU.

### LEWIS & CO.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading  
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream  
Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

editions. Apply at Government Survey  
Office.

The ring target at the military butts  
in Kakaako is a thing of the past. It  
was tried for a time, but the men did  
not seem to stick to it long enough to  
really appreciate its merits in the line  
of accuracy of marksmanship, so they  
have gone back to the old military  
target.

It was mutually agreed between the  
captains of the Stars and St. Louis  
teams yesterday that the last half of  
the game played on July 5th, and  
about which there has been so much  
dispute and comment, be played on  
Saturday, July 31st, after the regula-  
scheduled game between the Stars and  
St. Louis boys. In case a tie results,  
the game will be continued until the  
winning run is made.

It's a Far Cry  
FROM FOREIGN  
LANDS TO  
Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to  
do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry  
Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines,  
Hammocks, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Re-  
volvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Im-  
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on every subject. We handle only dependable  
goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of  
any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid  
down, than the residents thereof can obtain  
there anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a  
quarter century's experience. To acquaint you  
with our facilities we will send you, or any other  
foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUY-  
ERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages,  
13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is  
unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND  
BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which con-  
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touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU  
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Montgomery Ward & Co.  
111 to 119 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Pacific Well Boring Co.  
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PLANTATION AND LAND OWN-  
ERS, MERCHANTS and others who  
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Estimates furnished. Charges strict-  
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Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee sim-  
ple, with houses, implements, clatsen,  
and fenced with stone walls, situated  
at Nokolowa, seven miles from Kailua,  
Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cul-  
tivation with healthy coffee trees; last  
crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of  
AKAU & CO.,  
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Members Stock and Bond Exchange

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COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEAL-  
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Particular attention given to pur-  
chase and sale of Hawaiian sugar  
stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Nego-  
tiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock  
and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-  
SHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the  
special partnership heretofore existing  
between the undersigned, under the  
name and style of "Lishman and  
Ouderkirck," is hereby dissolved by  
mutual consent, from and after this  
date. All liabilities existing at this  
date will be paid by J. Ouderkirck, and  
all accounts owing the said firm will  
be collected by him.

ROBERT LISHMAN,  
JOHN OUDERKIRK.

Witness:  
C. G. BALENTYNE,  
Honolulu, H. I., 21st July, 1897.  
1893-4t

### LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no  
better quality of fine foods for the every  
day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic  
tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through  
this store.

The price of a thing is generally what  
it is worth, competition requires that;  
the higher the price, the better the quality  
as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee  
quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see  
what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and  
Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as  
the lowest and quality the best. Is-  
land orders solicited. Country custom-  
ers are assured of paying the same prices  
as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will  
refuse substitutes, when they can buy the  
original.

Tea is an article which is daily  
consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured  
by using Lewis' Own importations of  
Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE  
on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT



## HER LAST CRUISE

Harry Swinton Continues  
His Narrative.

Work of the Missionary Teachers at South Sea Islands.

Early next morning made land, bearing southeast from us, some 15 miles away. An hour later, started the engine, as the wind was somewhat light. We had to go to the leeward of the island (the west end), wind being well to the eastward. Had to beat up to the passage into the lagoon, which took us till 11 a. m., January 3d, to make it. Entered lagoon and came to an anchor, 1.30 p. m., off the mission station.

The King of this island is a young man of only 14 summers. Notwithstanding his tender years, he has in the neighborhood of 20 or more wives. This is as near as I could learn. The old King, who died a year or two ago, left him as a legacy his concubines—some 25 or more—to be added to the number.

Were not anchored there long before the teacher made his appearance on board. Several canoes came alongside with various articles for sale. As this is quite a large and fertile island, Mr. Channon wanted two stations here. In fact, he would have had that number there two or three years ago if he could have gotten permission from the old King. For a long time he would not allow any missionary on his island, but sometime before he died, he consented to having a teacher landed there.

This year Mr. Channon concluded to see the young King and get permission from him to have a teacher landed at his village. For that reason we weighed anchor the next day, steamed up to his village and dropped anchor almost at his residence. Lowered the boat and went in as a delegate a native of the island, who came on board at the mission station. This man is also Deputy Governor of the place, having been promoted to that position by the British Commissioner. He seems to be a man of more than ordinary ability. The teacher we brought from Butaritari also accompanied him.

After waiting a couple of hours, we saw the boat leaving the beach with His Young Majesty on board. At the same time we could see another boat coming. Found out later that people in this boat were His Majesty's advisers. All were dressed in native fashion, with "paus" on. Arriving on board, Mr. Channon took the King down into the cabin to talk over matters with him in reference to a second teacher being left on the island. His advisers, who came in the second boat, were not allowed to go into the cabin during the consultation, as Mr. Channon and Mr. Walkup deemed it necessary not to do so. They knew well enough if they were allowed in the consultation they would easily influence the King not to allow any more teachers on the island. These four men who came off in the shore boat were a hard lot of citizens. This was especially true of one—a tall, lanky, fierce-looking customer, with bushy hair standing up on his head like the quills on a porcupine. I was told by one of the school boys that he was the head dancing master of the royal household. Taking a bird's-eye view of him, I could not help thinking that he would not be the person one would like to meet ashore in some lonely place, for fear of an accident.

He and his companions seemed very uneasy on deck while the consultation was going on below. They walked the deck forward and back, occasionally looking down into the cabin through the skylight, and muttering something inaudible.

I tried once or twice to enter into a conversation with them, but all I could get out of them was: "Akea ararei," "Akea ararei," and something else I could not make out. After the consultation was over in the cabin, Mrs. Channon called the school girls together to sing hymns, she leading and playing the organ. It was quite a treat to His Majesty, and to judge by his looks, he was fairly captivated by the singing. This was no wonder, for the children have splendid voices. Singing over, all went on deck. Mr. Channon had gained his point, and a teacher was to be left with him at his village. He had promised to provide a house and food for him and to see that he was not molested.

When the four advisers found out what the results of the consultation were, they were not pleased, and showed very plainly by their looks what they felt inwardly. However, Mr. Channon, or somebody else, invited them below to hear the girls and boys sing. This they did reluctantly, but after they came on deck again, they all appeared to be in a better mood, thinking, I suppose, if the teacher to be landed there could teach their wives and daughters to sing as well as the school girls, it would not be a bad bargain, after all.

It was decided that the teacher and his wife were to be left there. The man goes by the name of "Tank." He seems to be a very able fellow, and just the right man for the place. I cannot say as much for his wife. She was in Honolulu some two or three years ago, having come up in the Morning Star as nurse for Mrs. Garland's babies. She returned to her island home on the Star's return that same year.

After taking all their things ashore and landing them, we weighed anchor and started back to the mission station.

They have here, as elsewhere, a church. The progress made here, spir-

itually, is nothing to brag about. The teacher having a good deal to contend with, is, nevertheless, a brave little fellow and is doing the best he can. One day the King's adviser undertook to whip two men for going to church. He heard of it, started right away for the village where the flogging was to take place and arrived there in time to save the men from being flogged. I was told he talked to the King and his advisers like a "Dutch uncle." It takes courage to do that, more especially when we consider that the Kings and chiefs of these atolls of the South Seas are "lords of all they survey." At their word, off goes your head, and nothing is done about it. Since the British have taken the group the Kings of these islands cannot do as they please; nevertheless, if they take it into their heads to do away with a man for any trifling reason, they will do it, knowing no law and caring nothing for the consequences.

So, when we take that into consideration, I repeat, it took courage for the teacher to talk to the King and his advisers as he did. He will find in Mr. Tank an able assistant, a man of his own stamp, fearless and courageous. I say this meaning, of course, if he does not let his wife influence him too much.

HARRY SWINTON.

[To be Continued.]

## MAUI'S NEW ROAD

May be Finished by First  
of September.First Game of Polo in Makawao in  
Four Years—May be Tournament This Summer.

MAUI, July 24.—It is stated on good authority that the Wailuku-Lahaina carriage road via Maalaea around the base of the mountain, will be completed during the early part of next September. West Maui should institute a grand celebration in honor of this much-wished-for event.

It is reported that the Makawao Literary Society will hold no meeting during July, but in its place some entertainment will be substituted.

Senator Hocking of Maui, who attended the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria writes that Hawaii made a most creditable showing.

The body of Ah San was found in the charcoal pit at Lihiko, Makawao, burned to a crisp.

During Thursday afternoon, the 22d the first game of polo in four years was played on the Polo Grounds of mauka Makawao. The Reds won over the Whites—14 to 2. Frank Baldwin was the Captain of the former and Arthur Baldwin of the latter. There were four Yale men among the players.

Miss Smith of Maunaloa Seminary departs today for a long visit to the United States.

A. N. Kopeikai, Esq. of Wailuku is at Waimoa, Hawaii.

Harold Hayselden of Honolulu made a flying trip to Lahaina, Wailuku and Makawao during the week.

Mr. Boegle made the journey from Oahu to the crater and back on foot recently and describes the event in the guests' book at Craigville as the most difficult ascent she has ever made, though she has climbed several of the most famous mountains of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Allen of San Francisco who have been visiting on Maui return to the Coast by the next steamer.

The new road through Halehaku gulch (Huelo) which lessens the very steep grade considerably is nearly completed.

There are four pony races at Kahului this afternoon—"Flash" vs. "Haahao," "Henneretta" vs. "Scarface Charlie" and two others.

Tennis is being revived at Hailu. A polo tournament is one of the promised events of the summer in Makawao.

Dr. R. L. Moore, the dentist is at Pailu.

The Beckwith-Hair wedding will take place in the Pala Foreign Church Tuesday evening, the 27th.

During Sunday, the 18th, the brig Lurline, McLeod master, arrived in Kahului, 14 days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of general merchandise for H. C. Co. and five passengers; three linnas for Spreckelsville, and Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, who expect to take up a piece of land and settle here.

The Lurline has cleared and will sail today for the Coast with a full cargo of Spreckelsville sugar.

The barkentine Katie Fleckinger is still discharging coal consigned to Kahului R. R. Co.

The weather is very dry.

## DEATH OF A. MOORE.

Chief Engineer of Kilauea Hou  
Succumbs to Acute Bronchitis.

Alexander Moore, late chief engineer of the steamer Kilauea Hou, died quite suddenly at his home, Queen street, at about 9 o'clock Friday night, the cause of death being acute bronchitis.

The Kilauea Hou went out on Friday and, at the last moment, deceased found he was too sick to go. He went to his home and died at the time mentioned. H. H. Williams prepared the body and on Sunday afternoon, it was taken to the hall of Oahu Lodge, K. of P., Fort street, where services by the order of which he was a member, were held. Interment took place in Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahaeo assisted in the services at the grave.

Deceased had been a very hard working man all his life and had succeeded in laying aside something over \$4,000. He was in the employ of the Wilder Steamship Company for quite a length of time.

## THE AX DROPPED

Three Inspectors Relieved  
From Duty.Quantity of Opium Captured at  
Quarantine—Two Chinese  
Arrested.

Saturday last was one of unusual activity among the Custom House employees. The day opened up bright and beautiful but before the twilight shadows of the trees on Quarantine island had extended to Oceanic dock two heads had fallen into the basket. One inspector had tendered his resignation and 212 pounds of smuggled opium were in the strong room.

The discharge of Inspectors Groves and Peters was due to their neglect of duty the result, perhaps, of their dislike for Acting Surveyor Morton who was put in charge by acting Collector General McStocker. In speaking of the changes Mr. McStocker said, on Saturday night:

"I consider Mr. Morton a competent and faithful officer and even if he was not this once does not propose to consult its 15 or 16 guards and inspectors as to who would satisfy them. If they cannot comply with the orders issued at headquarters then the door is open for them to tender their resignations. The department is run for the best interests of the Government and the public, rather than for the men employed."

"In the case of Mr. Vida, I questioned him regarding his connection with the purchase of the Lena L. and he took exceptions to the questions. The department reserves the right to question any of its employees as to their motives or private habits, in fact in any matter that would place the bureau in a position to be thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics of its officers. In this instance a customs inspector together with an employee of the police department purchased a schooner that had arrived a few days previously under rather peculiar circumstances which pointed to its having been engaged in the smuggling trade. To me it seemed reasonable that the officials of the department should have some light on the transaction but Mr. Vida objected and his resignation was asked for."

The rather brilliant ending to an otherwise unpleasant day was the capture of opium at the Quarantine Station due to the good judgment displayed by acting Surveyor Morton and Clerks Binkell and Burnett.

It seems that Acting Collector General McStocker has for some time been in receipt of information from a reliable source that opium was passing quarantine. Some time ago he thought he had the parties as he received direct information regarding certain trunks. But he missed the prize and the trunks were afterwards caught by the Quarantine officers. This failure is said to be due to the fact that no general search was made by the Customs officers, they confining their search to the designated packages.

It was tipped to Mr. McStocker that the Chinese had some means by which they eluded the vigilance of the Customs officers and he determined to change his plans and base of operations. After a consultation with Surveyor Stratemyer it was decided that the latter should go to Quarantine as usual in order not to arouse the suspicions of the Chinese or confirm any they might have. Messrs. Morton, Binkell and Burnett were instructed to go over to where the people from Quarantine came ashore and there to look particularly for certain packages but to make a close search of any similar packages.

In a carriage load of Chinese came also several baskets and on searching these 212 tins of No. 1 Hong Kong opium were found. Two of the Chinese were immediately placed under arrest and booked at the Station House on a charge of smuggling. One of them was one of the guards at the station. Credit is due the Customs employees engaged in this haul, for their successful capture and the good judgment displayed in following up the information.

## Y. M. C. A. Notes.

H. E. Coleman will depart for the States on the Australia Wednesday afternoon. He will return in about four weeks, but not alone.

During Mr. Coleman's absence Dr. Burgess will act as General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

On Thursday morning the junior branch of the Y. M. C. A., with Secretary Coleman as leader, went on a bicycle outing to Pearl City, where they lunched and bathed, and then returned on the train.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S  
COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA  
REMEDY IS THE  
BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
  2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
  3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
  4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
  5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
  6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
  7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
  8. Because it produces no bad results.
  9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
  10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
- The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

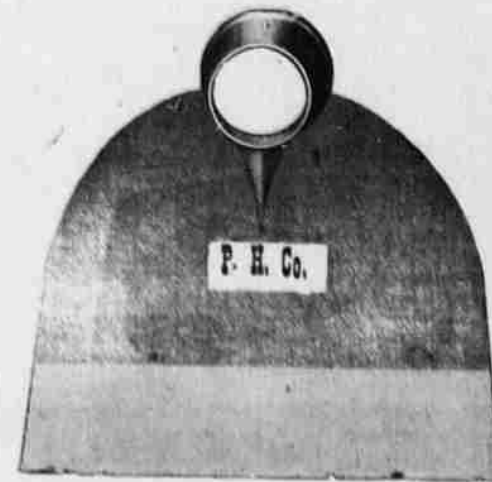


BARONESS DE HIRSCH.

Baroness de Hirsch, widow of the Jewish millionaire and philanthropist, is not only continuing the magnificent charitable work which her husband established in Europe, but is extending it to America. Mr. Oscar Straus is her American agent, and through him she is planning extensive philanthropic works.

## THE NEW IMPROVED

## Planters' Hoe

SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED EN-  
TIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co. L.d.

HOLLISTER &amp; CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort &amp; Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE  
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

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Henry Clay &amp; Bock &amp; Co

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,  
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. G. Player" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquitos, Serges, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Shirt Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Moccasins, Serge, Kamagarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cattle and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 30 lb. Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIIHUE, KAUAI.

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WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER &amp; RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scoury Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LEECHES AND MURRAY DOUGLASS DAVE COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## SOCIETY

Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan entertained most delightfully at the home of the former, Punahou, yesterday afternoon, in a lawn party to the members of the Summer School. There were some 250 people present, prominent among the number being Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Attorney-General Smith, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander and W. A. Bowen. The native members of the Summer School assisted in the pleasure of the afternoon by singing Hawaiian songs. Refreshments were served, and a most delightful time socially spent.

Mrs. Haywood entertained a large number of her friends at a reception in her home on the Plains, Wednesday afternoon, the event being a farewell to Mrs. Ellis Mills. The afternoon was a beautiful one, and the guests were just in the mood for a good time. Hospitality was evident on all sides. Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Mills and Miss Judd received the guests, while a number of the young society ladies of the city saw that none wanted for anything in the way of refreshments.

A party, composed of President Dole, George C. Potter, Lieutenants Elliot and Haywood, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, James Judd and John Waterhouse, went on a goat-hunting trip to Waialae and Waiupe yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they stopped at Paul R. Isenberg's place, in Waialae, where a big luau was given them. The party reached home early in the evening with four goats as the day's record.

Mrs. L. C. Ables entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at cards on Tuesday evening: Colonel Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, J. H. Martin and Mrs. Martin, H. H. Williams and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Gear and Mrs. Gear, Postmaster-General Oat and Mrs. Oat, W. O. Atwater and Mrs. Atwater, and Miss Benner, Mrs. Ashford and Mr. Charles Orsborne.

Among the society people to leave by the Australia Wednesday afternoon are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Prof. and Mrs. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fairchild, Mrs. W. D. Witham, Miss Jennie McCrum, Miss Annie D. Kellogg, Mrs. Moses, Miss Newcomb and Edward Dowsett.

Mrs. Hermann Focke gave a red luncheon to Mrs. Sewall Wednesday. The cardinals in the center of the table, the cards and the cornucopias for salted almonds were all in red. Those present were: Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. J. G. Spencer, Mrs. H. H. Renjes, Mrs. C. C. Conrad, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Wm. Lanz and others.

A delightful dinner was given by a number of the Myrtle boys at the boat-house Thursday night. Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Withfield and Mrs. Neuman were chaperones. Six simple figures were danced and afterwards came a hop. There were some 40 couples present.

Misses Eva and Helen Parker gave a wagonette party to a number of friends Thursday night, as a farewell before departure for the States. A luau at Waikiki was a pleasant feature of the occasion. The Kawaihau Club was present.

As yet the Pacific Tennis Club has heard nothing of a German being gotten up by that organization, although statements to that effect have been published in one of the afternoon papers.

Mr. Samuel Parker, his two daughters, Miss Eva and Miss Helen, and his son, Samuel Parker, Jr., will leave for San Francisco on the Belgic, to be gone several months, for a trip in the States.

A dinner party was given to Minister and Mrs. Sewall at the home of President and Mrs. Dole, Thursday. A number of prominent society people were present.

Mrs. W. D. Witham, Miss McCrum and Miss Pomeroy were entertained at dinner aboard the Philadelphia Wednesday by Lieutenant Brown.

Mrs. Hyde entertained at luncheon Thursday the ladies who will go to Micronesia as missionaries.

Lieutenant Bliss gave a chowder party to a number of friends in Kailhi, Friday night of last week.

Lieutenant Lang entertained a number of friends at dinner aboard the Marion Monday.

On Friday Minister and Mrs. Sewall gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Mills.

## SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

Successful Experiments on a Professor's Infant Son.

BERKELEY, Cal., July 11.—Prof. M. E. Jaffa has sent on to Washington the result of his experiments in dietetics conducted upon his infant son. Professor Jaffa will not make the results of his investigations public until they reach Washington further than to say that Baby Jaffa has thrived wonderfully under the care of science.

The young Jaffa has the distinction of being the smallest child ever subjected to a scientific dietary. All of Prof. W. O. Atwater's experiments have been tried with children at least 1 year old. As he is the Government's special agent on nutrition investigations, Professor Jaffa has furnished him with valuable information. Ever since the expert's child was three weeks old he has been subjected to the most careful feeding. His food has been weighed and measured daily and its effect noted. Today Baby Jaffa is 1 year old, and is just three weeks short of having lived a year on science. As a result the latest bulletin on dietetics will contain an ideal diet for a baby under the year mark.

Professor Jaffa says that his son has not been sick a day of his young life. The scales have not allowed his food to be out of proportion and he has escaped the diseases which usually attack infants who are overfed.

## COME SEVEN 'LIZA

Barrack's Men Seem to Feel the Climate.

Bonny Lemon Held Them to Seven Hits—Some Good Plays on Both Sides.

The Regiment team was not in good form on Saturday, consequently they did not play good ball. One of the players remarked just before the game "Out of the nine of us, half got out of the hospital this morning." Captain Gorman looked nettled as the game progressed and the college boys held them down to three runs. There was no particular luck about the game; it was won by the superior playing of the St. Louis team. The grounds were kept clear through the vigilance of Lieutenant Edwards of the Mounted Patrol and the enthusiasm of those in the grand stand was kept in check by the League's special officer, Captain Bowers of the Merchants' Patrol. There was no coaching from the stand and everything went along right merrily from start to finish.

The Regiment team went to bat first and Bower tapped the first ball over the plate and into center field where Hansman pulled it down. Eddy Hennessy made a short hit for a single and while Luahiwa was waiting for "something good" he stole second and third. Luahiwa got his base on balls and then stole second. Gorman made a neat two bagger bringing in Hennessy and Luahiwa; Davis struck out and Kaanohi went out at first.

Thompson was the first victim to Bower's wild throw and went to first, Willis' hit to center brought Thompson home. Gorman threw wild to Moore and Willis tallied; Kiwi went out at first, Gleason made first on hit to short and a double play put the team out with a score of 2 and 2.

In the second inning, Duncan, Kiley and Bower each went out at first. For the St. Louis, Lemon made a hit for a base but went out while stealing second. Hansman and Holt got their base on balls then Dayton flew out to Davis and Thompson went out at first.

Hennessy sent the ball to Kiwi at right and made third on the young man's muff. Luahiwa made a single on a hit to third and Hennessy went out at the plate. Gorman struck out. Kiwi couldn't hit the ball so the ball hit him and he took first; he got as far as third and there he was put out. Willis went out at first and Lemon went out on foul fly to Kiley.

The fourth inning of the Regiments was without interest and they failed to tally. Hansman made a beautiful hit over Moore's head and made first. Holt was struck by the ball and took first. Dayton took first on balls and every body looked to Thompson to put the ball in a safe place and bring the three men in. But he didn't—he struck out. Willis sent the ball to Moore and a double play with Davis put Willis and Dayton out.

In the fifth inning Bower took first on balls and stole second. Moore fanned out and then Hennessy smote the ball a mighty smite for two bases and brought Bower home.

The Waterloo came in the St. Louis half of this inning when Kiwi, Gleason, Clarke, Hansman and Lemon came over the plate in a canter. The score was seven to three at that point and there it remained. The Regiments played as though they were beginning to feel the effects of the Honolulu climate while the St. Louis lads kept at it in fine form. The score is as follows:

	A. B.	R.	H.	O.	A. E.
Thompson, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0
Willis, 1b.	5	1	2	11	0
Kiwi, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Gleason, ss.	4	1	4	1	5
Clark, 3b.	5	1	2	3	6
Lemon, p.	3	1	1	0	3
Hansman, cf.	3	1	2	3	1
Holt, lf.	1	0	1	0	1
Dayton, c.	2	0	1	5	1
Totals	32	7	14	27	16

	A. B.	R.	H.	O.	A. E.
Moore, 2b.	5	0	1	6	6
Hennessy, rf & p.	4	1	2	0	1
Luahiwa, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Gorman, c.	4	0	1	3	3
Davis, 3b & ss.	3	0	1	4	2
Kaanohi, ss, cf & rf.	3	0	0	2	2
Duncan, cf, ss & lf.	4	0	0	2	2
Kiley, 1b & cf.	4	0	0	6	0
Bower, p & 3b.	3	1	1	2	4
Totals	33	3	7	24	22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regiment	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
St. Louis	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7

Earned runs: St. Louis, 3. 2 base hits: Davis, Bower of 1st Regt; Willis of St. Louis. Stolen bases: Hennessy 2, Bower of 1st Regt; Hansman of St. Louis. Double plays: Kaanohi to Moore to Kiley; Moore and Kiley; Davis and Duncan. Base on balls: By Bower 4, Hennessy 2, of 1st Regt and by Lemon 4, of St. Louis. Base on hit by pitchers' ball: St. Louis—Thompson, Kiwi, Holt. Struck out: By Bower 1, by Hennessy 1; by Lemon 4. Passed balls: Gorman 1; Dayton 2. Time of game: 1 hour 55 minutes. Umpire: George H. Angus. Scorers: W. J. Forbes and A. Perry.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

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Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

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## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000	£	3	0	0
2- Subscribed	2,750,000			
3- Paid up Capital	652,300	0	0	0
4- Fire Funds	2,665,599	12	0	0
5- Life and Annuity Funds	9,609,182	3	8	8
	£12,064,082	14	8	
Revenue Fire Branch	1,227,028	17	9	
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,404,307	9	11	
	£2,631,335	7	8	

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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AGENTS FOR

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## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,690,000

Total reichsmarks 107,690,000

## North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.



## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.
July 27	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 26	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 25	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 24	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 23	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 22	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 21	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 20	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 19	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 18	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 17	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 16	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 15	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 14	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 13	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 12	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 11	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 10	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 9	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 8	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 7	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 6	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 5	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 4	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 3	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 2	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 1	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.
July 27	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 26	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 25	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 24	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 23	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 22	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 21	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 20	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 19	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 18	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 17	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 16	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 15	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 14	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 13	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 12	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 11	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 10	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 9	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 8	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 7	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 6	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 5	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 4	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 3	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 2	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85
July 1	SE 10	80	85	SE 10	80	85

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12, 3, 6, 9, and 12 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

NAME	FROM	DATE
U. S. S. Philadelphia, Beardslee, San Diego.	San Diego	July 27
U. S. S. Marion, Book, San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 27
U. S. S. M. S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.	Japan	July 27
U. S. S. M. S. Penguin, Field, Sydney.	Sydney	July 27
Am. bark Chas. B. Kenny, Anderson, Newcastle.	Newcastle	July 27
Am. bark C. C. Funk, Challeston, Newcastle.	Newcastle	July 27
Am. ship Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, Hong Kong.	Hong Kong	July 27
Am. ship Roanoke, Hamilton, Yokohama.	Yokohama	July 27
Am. bark Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 27
Am. ship Brenhilda, Baxter, Liverpool.	Liverpool	July 27
Am. ship Norma, Rosehill, Palmyra.	Palmyra	July 27
Am. packet Morning Star, Bray, San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 27
U. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 27
Am. ship Lena L. Prelling, Freshwater Bay.	Freshwater Bay	July 27
Am. bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 27
Am. ship H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen.	Bremen	July 27
Am. ship Viking, Petersen, Washington Island.	Washington Island	July 27

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

NAME	FROM	DATE
Sch. Novelty, Newcastle.	Newcastle	July 28
Am. ship-of-war Hyeal, Frisco.	Frisco	July 28
U. S. S. Oregon, Frisco.	Frisco	July 29

## ARRIVALS.

NAME	FROM	DATE
Am. ship Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.	Maui and Hawaii ports	July 23
Am. ship Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.	Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai	July 23
Am. ship R. P. Rithet, Thompson, from San Francisco.	San Francisco	July 23
Am. ship Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lanai.	Lanai	July 23
Am. ship Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu.	Oahu	July 23

NAME	FROM	DATE
Am. ship Nuanu, Pederson, from Lahaina and Hamakua.	Lahaina and Hamakua	July 24
Am. ship S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from the Colonies.	the Colonies	July 24
Am. ship J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu.	Oahu	July 24
Am. ship Waiialeale, Gregory, from Kauai.	Kauai	July 24
Am. ship W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai.	Kauai	July 24
Am. ship Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii.	Hawaii	July 24

NAME	FROM	DATE
Am. ship H. F. Glade, Haesloop, from Bremen.	Bremen	July 26
Am. ship Viking, Petersen, from Washington Island.	Washington Island	July 26

## DEPARTURES.

NAME	TO	DATE
Am. ship Hesper, Sordergren, for Port Townsend.	Port Townsend	July 23
Am. ship Palmyra, Keller, for Port Townsend.	Port Townsend	July 23
Am. ship Glaucus Hou, Weir, for Olowahu, Lihouehoe, Honolulu, Hakalau, Hana, Pohakamau, Pepeekeo.	Olowahu, Lihouehoe, Honolulu, Hakalau, Hana, Pohakamau, Pepeekeo	July 23
Am. ship Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai.	Kauai	July 24
Am. ship S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Vancouver and Victoria.	Vancouver and Victoria	July 25
Am. ship Colorado, Moime, for Royal Roads, B. C.	Royal Roads, B. C.	July 25
Am. ship Matilda, McKenzie, for Port Blakely.	Port Blakely	July 25

NAME	TO	DATE
Am. ship Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Panchau.	Kahuku and Panchau	July 26
Am. ship James Makee, Tullet, for Kauai.	Kauai	July 26
Am. ship Maena, Parker, for Waiialeale.	Waiialeale	July 26
Am. ship Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hamakua.	Hamakua	July 26
Am. ship J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu.	Oahu	July 26

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

NAME	TO	DATE
Am. ship Waiialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina, at 9 a. m.	Lahaina	July 27
Am. ship Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Mulae, Kona and Kau, at 10 a. m.	Lahaina, Mulae, Kona and Kau	July 27
Am. ship Nuanu, Pederson, for Kukuihale, at 10 a. m.	Kukuihale	July 27

Smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.  
Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
Smr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

**Arrivals.**  
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Mauna Loa, July 23—Judge A. Perry, Hon. Sam'l Parker, Sam'l Parker, Jr., Ant. Fernandez, T. K. R. Amala, M. F. Scott and wife, H. T. Hayseiden, Mrs. C. Hayseiden, Miss May Hayseiden, Mrs. C. Dickinson, C. Kaiser, J. J. Rice and wife, J. F. Morgan and son, W. F. Drake, J. H. Drake, Mrs. V. Ward, Miss Alice Beard, Miss Davis, Miss Testa, Rev. Father Alyos, Rev. Father Rennell, Rev. Father Victor, T. Shibayama and 46 deck.

From San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, July 23—Chas. E. Copeland, W. B. Long, Miss Zella E. Leighton, Miss M. L. Sheeley.

From Hawaii, per smr. Nuanu, July 24—Miss E. Brown and 15 deck.

From Kauai, per smr. James Makee, July 24—Geo. Fairchild, wife, child and servant and 4 deck.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, July 24—Mrs. Burgoyne, C. Scheible and 60 through passengers.

From Kauai ports, per smr. W. G. Hall, July 25—S. W. Wilcox and wife, W. H. Rice and wife, A. Rice, Jas. Cowan, wife and 5 children, C. H. Bishop and wife, Miss E. Bishop, G. R. Ewart, Jr., Dr. Derby and wife, D. W. James, K. Kawamoto, F. H. K. Murphy, J. W. Girvin, Miss L. Lindsay, Miss E. Wilcox, Miss M. Wilcox, Miss H. Hopkins, Miss R. H. Green, Miss Hardwick, Mrs. G. R. Ewart, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. H. N. Wilcox, Mrs. E. Silva, Mrs. Kanehiwa, Miss M. Muller, Miss M. Camacho and 62 on deck.

From Maui ports, per smr. Claudine, July 25—W. H. Cornwell, Miss A. Smith, Miss Ritchie, Miss E. Akona, Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz and child, Mrs. Mist, A. Louison, J. K. Saunders, J. K. Kalama, E. Parker, Jno. Puole, Miss E. K. Nawahi, Mrs. C. Gonsalves and son, Mrs. J. W. Kalua, Miss Agnes Kalua, Lival Joseph, Jas. Kennedy, A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. O. Wilder and child, Mrs. W. K. Hutchinson, 4 children and servant, and 41 deck.

## Departures.

For Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, July 24—Harry Miller, H. Collier, Albert Weinrich, Herbert Carroll, Capt. Prelling.

## EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per brig W. G. Irwin, July 17—8,411 bags sugar weighing 1,073,175 lbs., valued at \$68,460.14 and shipped as follows: 4,051 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 4,360 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bktn. S. N. Castle, July 17—14,166 bags sugar weighing 1,774,352 lbs. (887 352-2000 tons), valued at \$56,622.00 and shipped as follows: 9,963 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 601 by H. M. von Holt to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 3,602 by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For San Francisco, per bk. S. C. Allen, July 20—19,924 bags sugar weighing 2,392,190 lbs. valued at \$168,460.14 and shipped as follows: 5,720 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 2,920 by C. Brewer & Co. and 11,284 do by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, July 22—3,240 bags sugar weighing 409,836 lbs., valued at \$13,214.37 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; also 178 bales wool shipped by L. B. Kerr to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 630 bunches bananas by Campbell & Co., E. L. Marshall, Sing Wam & Co., Geo. Andrews; 104 crates pineapples by D. C. Camarinos, Pearl City Fruit Co., M. W. Chesney & Sons. Total value of cargo, \$24,137.17.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Kauai will not be ready for sea again until over a fortnight hence.

All the Chinese and Japanese in quarantine at Mauiola, were released Saturday.

The James Makee arrived Saturday morning with the report that Kapaa had finished grinding.

The Helene arrived Sunday morning with the large cargo of 11,000 bags of sugar from Hawaii ports.

The American bark Matilda, McKenzie master, sailed in ballast for Port Blakely, Sunday morning.

The American bark Colorado, Moime master, sailed in ballast for Royal Roads, B. C., Saturday morning.

Harry Evans and Henry Vida have bought the Lena. The bargain was arranged yesterday morning, and the sum of \$1,100 paid over to the captain.

It is understood that three new mates for the Wilder Steamship Company, arrived on the Australia. One has already taken a position on the Kilanea Hou.

Admiral Beardslee transferred his flag aboard the U. S. S. Marion yesterday, and held a general inspection. The customary salute of 13 guns was fired. The drill was very complete and very well done.

The W. G. Hall brought the following report from Kauai: Sugar left on Kauai Saturday afternoon, July 24, 870 bags; there are 1,600 sacks of paddy at Kekaha which will be ready for shipment next week; Koloa Plantation will be through grinding in about two weeks; fine weather all along the coast.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, after a fine run of 12 days from San Francisco. She left that port on July 10th, and had fine weather throughout the voyage. The Rithet brings 2,000 tons of general merchandise, consigned to C. Brewer & Co.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, July 29, 1897, for the construction of a New Road from Pahoa in Puna.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the Hilo Telephone Office.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 20, 1897. 1883-3t

## POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, from Honomakau to Honopoupe, North Kohala, Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Honolulu, July 19, 1897. 1882-3t

CHARLES H. PULAA, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 16, 1897. 1882-3t

## ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessors of the Republic of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the first to the thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.

Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act:

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporations reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or less are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice-President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW,

Assessor, First Division.

C. H. DICKEY,

Assessor, Second Division.

H. C. AUSTIN,

Assessor, Third Division.

J. K. FARLEY,

Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved: HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of Finance, ad Interim.

1879-7t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of 744 acres of Land in Honolulu, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.

This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.

Term of Lease: 21 years from October 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan of Land, or further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1881-1t

## SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alahee streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.